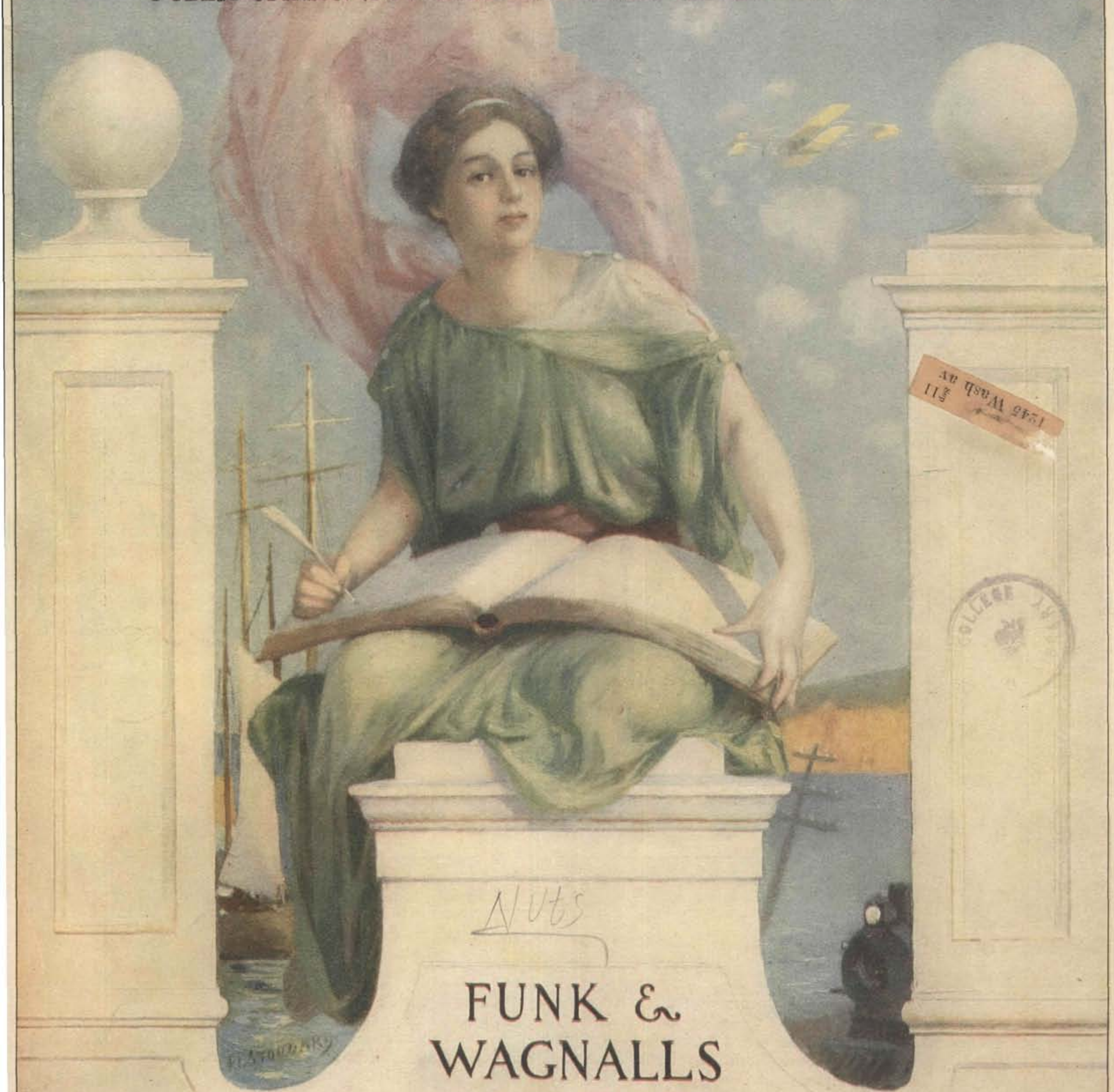
The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



Nuts

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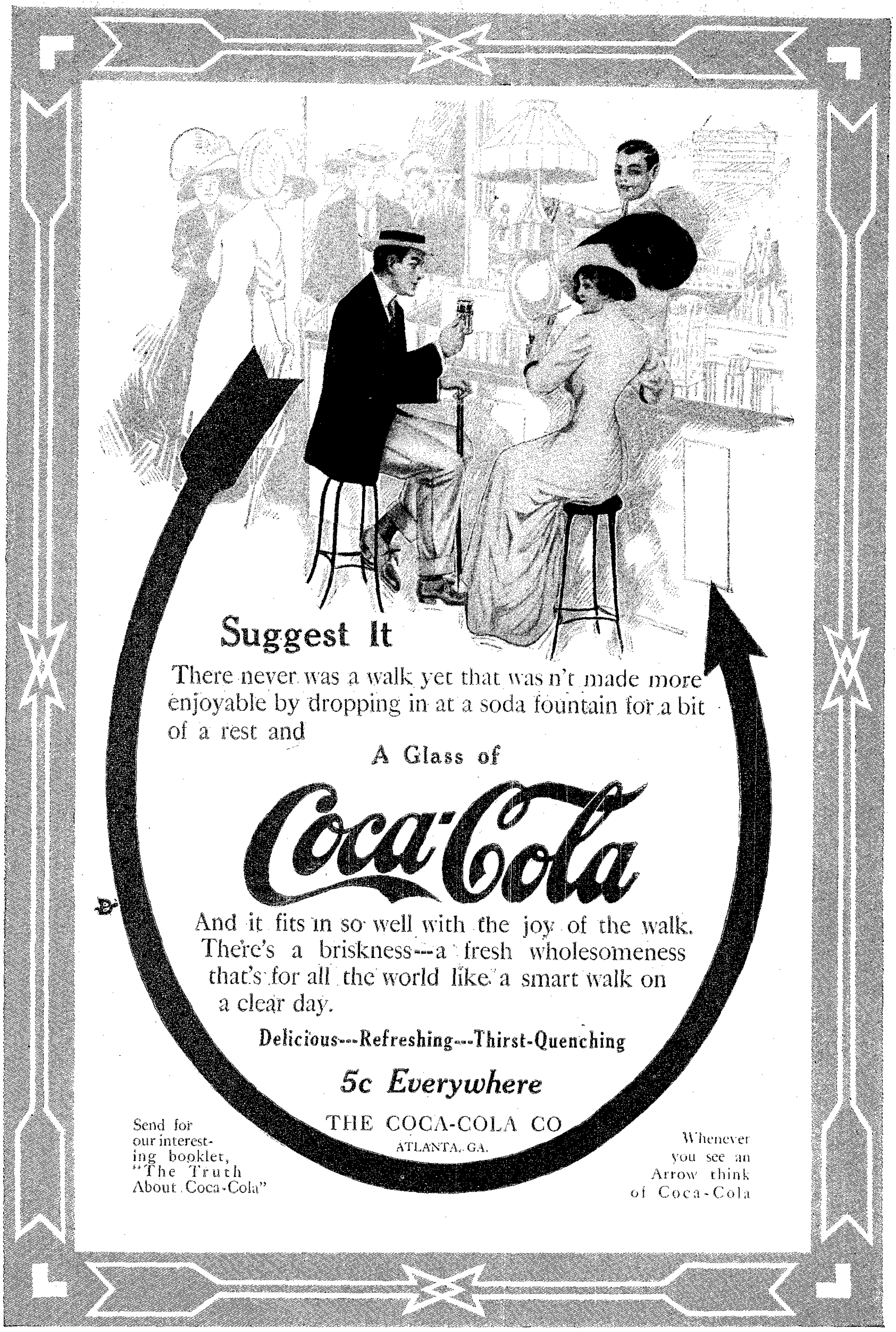
New York London

Vol. 42, No. 16. Whole No. 1096 APRIL 22, 1911 Price 10 Cents



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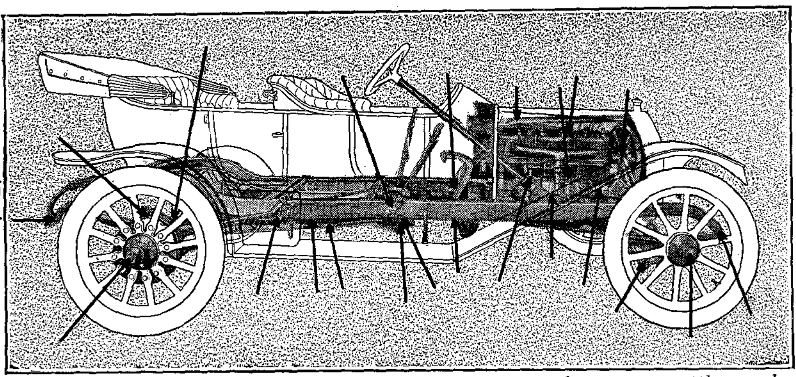

This illustration indicates the location of the oiling points of a motor car (the number and location of these points vary in different types of cars). Unless properly lubricated with suitable oil and grease, an automobile will give trouble and soon wear out.

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Proper lubrication is of vital importance to the successful operation of a motor car. Manufacturers and dealers realize this. A large number of those owning or operating automobiles do not, and as a result, over 65 per cent of automobile troubles are due to insufficient lubrication or to the use of unsuitable lubricants.

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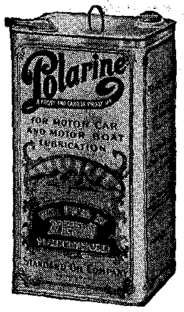

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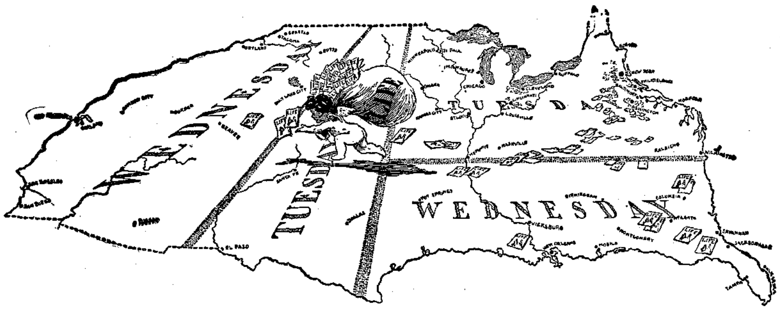
THE TITLE OF THE COVER DESIGN is "Receiving the News." It is the work of Mr. F. L. Stoddard.



The map above will give an object lesson of the time LIFE *is distributed throughout the United States. In each place the exact moment of the arrival of* LIFE *cannot always be predicated, owing to the elasticity of train arrivals, but the map is approximately correct.*

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Chicago,
Tuesday noon.

San Francisco,
Wednesday noon.

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The Literary Digest

Overland

The First Step In The Purchase Of An Automobile

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And you don't have to be a technical expert to select the best machine. You don't have to know all the ins and outs of a motor. Nor do you have to be able to write a treatise on the transmission. When a careful business man buys a typewriter, he does not pretend to intimately know the mechanism, but he *does* know that the machine he buys is standard and that it has a concern behind it who is responsible.

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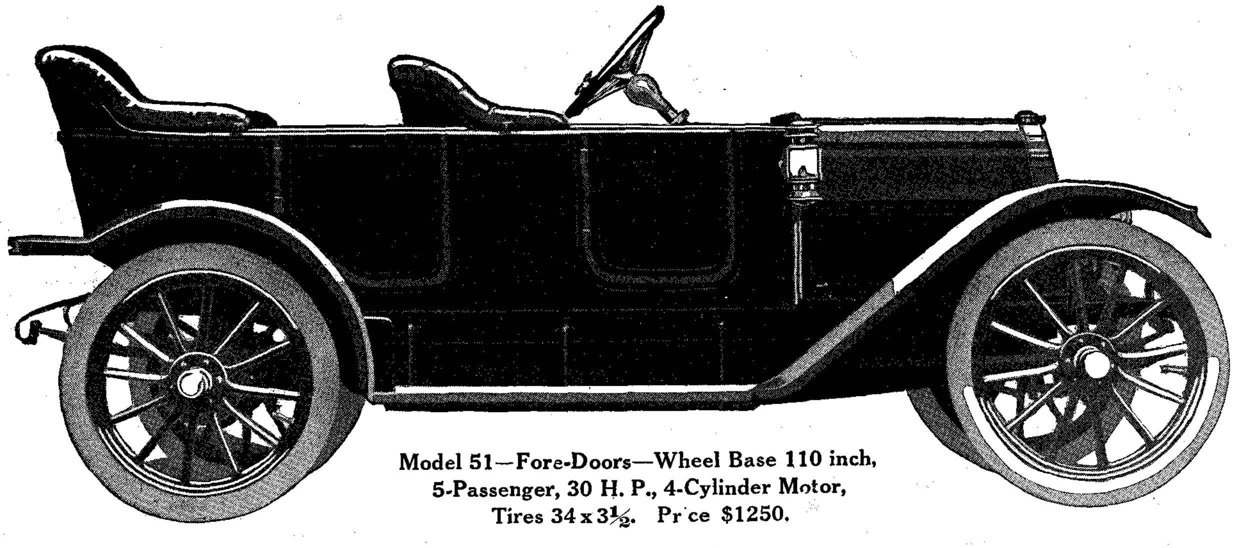

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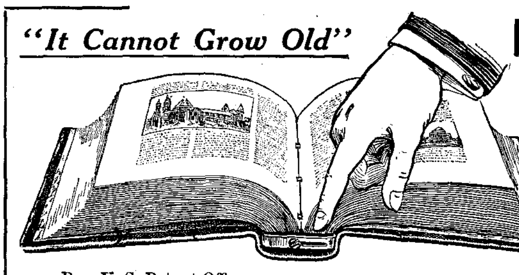

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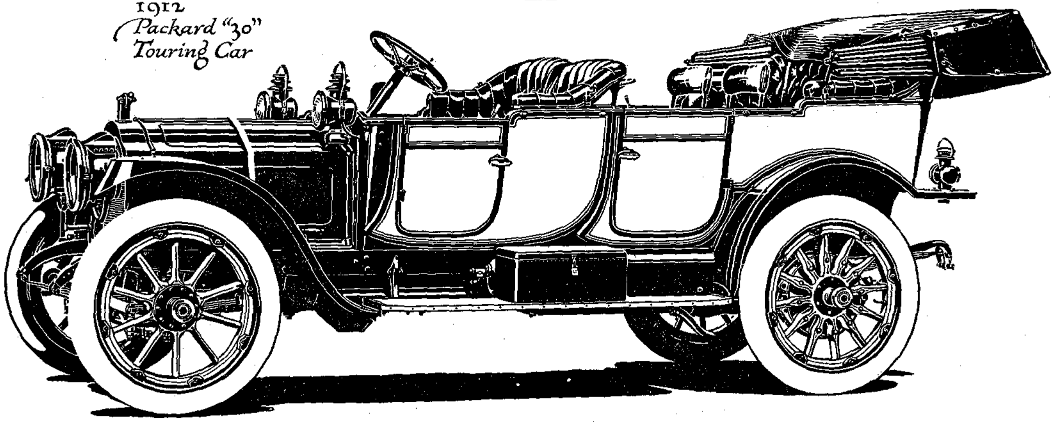
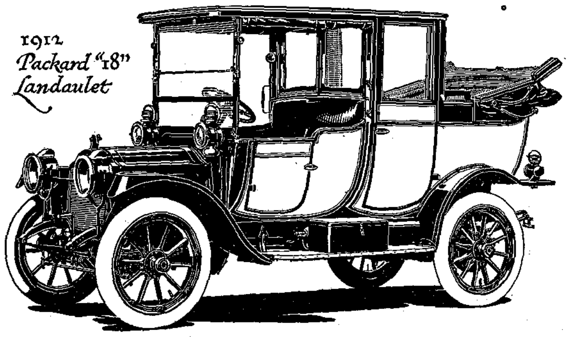
Packard 1912 Motor Cars


1912
Packard "30"
Touring Car

Chassis in three sizes


1912
Packard "18"
Landaulet

Large line of Open and Enclosed Fore-Door Bodies

PACKARD "30"

40 Horsepower A·L·A·M·Rating

PACKARD "18"

26 Horsepower A·L·A·M·Rating

PACKARD "SIX"

48 Horsepower A·L·A·M·Rating

PRICES IN STANDARD FINISH AND EQUIPMENT

PACKARD "30"	
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Phaeton	4200
Runabout	4200
Close-Coupled	4200
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Landaulet	5550
Imperial Limousine	5650
Imperial Landaulet	5750
Brougham	5500
Coupe	4900

PACKARD "18"	
Open Car	$3200
Runabout	3200
Close-Coupled	3200
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Landaulet	4500
Imperial Limousine	4600
Imperial Landaulet	4700
Coupe	3900

PACKARD "SIX"	
Touring Car	$5000
Phaeton	5000
Runabout	5000
Close-Coupled	5000
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Landaulet	6350
Imperial Limousine	6450
Imperial Landaulet	6550
Brougham	6300
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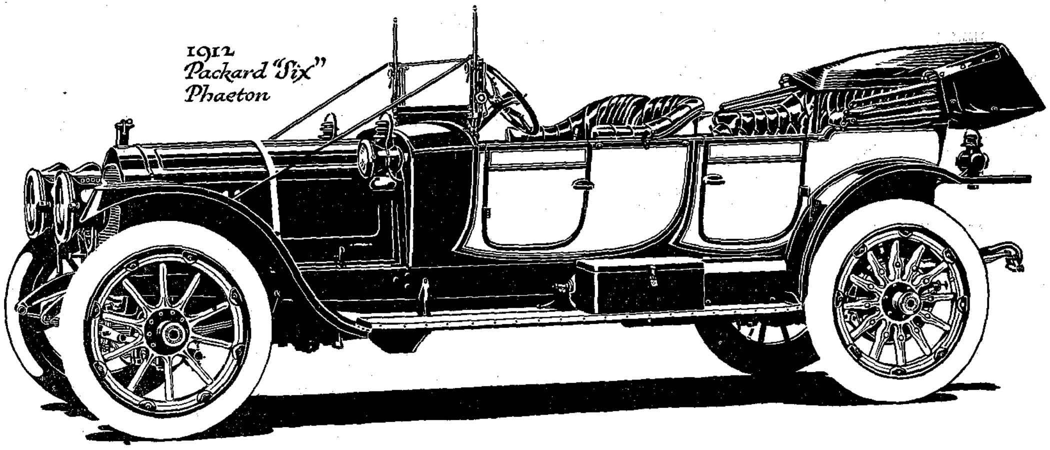
1912
Packard "Six"
Phaeton

Ask the man who owns one

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLII., No. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 22, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1096

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A FREE LIST FOR THE FARMER

ON THIS SIDE of the line the Cerberus in the path of Canadian reciprocity is the American farmer. In spite of the persuasive arguments of President Taft and most of the press, that the wider benefits of reciprocity will reach all classes, the agricultural papers and Congressmen have in the main stood firm in their contention that the agreement discriminates against the farmer by requiring him to buy in a protected market and sell in a free-trade market. Now the Democrats in the House have undertaken to placate the farmer vote by what the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) calls "a sort of companion piece to the Canadian Reciprocity Bill." While this new measure, as the Democrats are careful to point out, is in the interest not only of the farmer but of the ultimate consumer generally, it is usually referred to by the correspondents as "the farmers' free-list bill." This bill would admit to our markets free of duty about 100 articles which, the Democrats say, the American farmer buys but does not sell. It is known officially as "a bill to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton-bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing-machines, salt, and other articles."

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THE SENATE MINORITY LEADER.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, was chosen Democratic leader in spite of Mr. Bryan's opposition. One of his first acts was to select a Democratic Steering Committee with a preponderance of "progressives" in its membership.

In *The Sun's* Washington correspondence we are informed that—

> "The 'farmers' bill,' as this particular measure is known, was conceived by the Democrats partly as a bid for the rural vote. The Democratic leaders also figured that such a measure would cut the ground from under the Senate insurgents who have opposed reciprocity on the ground that it was unfair to the farmer.
>
> "While the 'farmers' bill' affects a large number of articles of every-day consumption, such as meats, flour, and other food-stuffs, in addition to agricultural implements and commodities of use on the farm, it would not seriously affect the revenues. Representative Underwood said to-day that the revenue collected last year on the articles enumerated in the bill approximated only $1,500,000. Of this amount cotton-bagging alone yielded about $1,000,000. Democrats declare that the rates now imposed on most of the articles enumerated in the bill are prohibitive. . . . . . .
>
> "The fact which is expected to appeal to the farmer is that he will have the markets of the world to buy in and not be restricted to the market made by the American manufacturer."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) admits that this bill is "a shrewd and popular move," and remarks that "its political significance can not be overlooked." He goes on to say:

> "To all intents and purposes the Democrats have sought to meet the objections to the original Canadian reciprocity agreement negotiated by the Taft Administration, which have been openly voiced both in the House and the Senate by many of the Republican progressives, notably the progressives of the Senate, including Senators Cummins, Bristow, and La Follette. Their objection has been directed almost solely to the charge that American farmers, under the agreement, were to be exposed to the free competition with Canadian farmers without any compensating feature such as the free importation of articles bought for, but not produced on, the farm. It is noteworthy that the list prepared by the Democrats in the House relates almost solely to articles which [under the reciprocity agreement] are either materially reduced in duty as raw materials, while taxed in their manufactured form, or to articles upon which the United States at the present time has almost a monopoly, as compared with Canada, in production. The object is, of course, to secure to the American consumer all the benefits of a reduction in duties which is accorded to the Canadian consumer and likewise to the American manufacturer, who will receive his raw materials in part, at least, at a reduced duty."

Representative Kitchin, who prepared the list, said to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.):

> "The duty on bacon and ham is 4 cents a pound. Foreigners are able to buy American bacon and ham for about 2 cents less than we do. The trust fixes the price here. We imported $1,350,000 worth of meat products in 1909, including $94,885 of bacon and hams."

The same correspondent, this time without citing his authority, goes on to say:

> "In the farmers' implement list there are at least 100 different kinds, all carrying duties. Common farm-wagons pay 35

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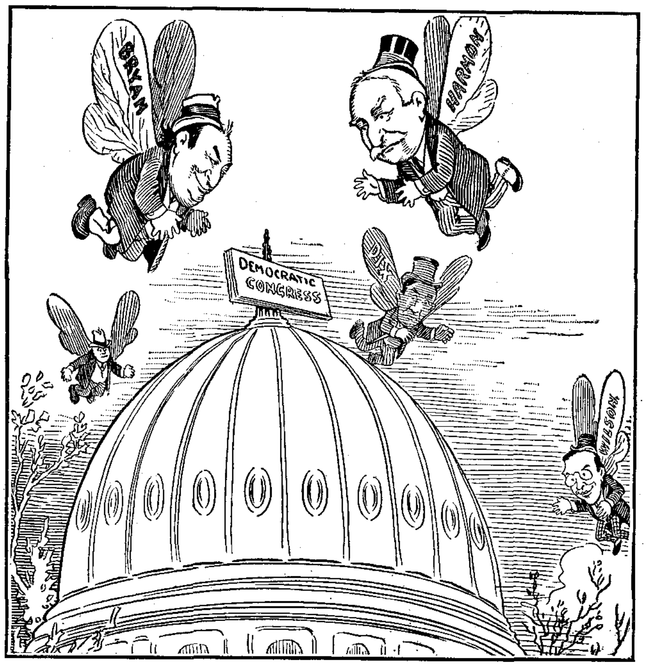


PRESIDENTIAL BEES BEGIN TO BUZZ ABOUT THE EXTRA-SESSION HIVE.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

STRANGE

per cent. A wagon that sells for $100 in Canada brings $135 here. Hay-tedders, feed-cutters, grain-crushers, field-rollers, and manure-spreaders pay 45 per cent.

"Free cotton-bagging and cotton ties, it is argued, will save the farmers 10 cents a bale, or $1,300,000 on a 13,000,000-bale crop, and sacks for wheat, corn, and peanuts, $5,000,000 annually. The *ad valorem* duty on coarse sacks is 33 per cent.

"Wire-fencing pays a duty of 45 per cent. The Underwood Bill will save the American farmer $5,000,000, its framers say, and cheat the Government out of very little revenue. Lumber, rough, planed, and drest, comes in free. It is estimated that this will save Western people $20,000,000.

"Flour is used as an illustration of what the free list will do. The *ad valorem* duty is 25 per cent. Transferred to the free list, flour will cross the Canadian line at a saving of $1.17 a barrel to the American consumer. Putting sewing-machines on the free list should reduce the price by from $5 to $7.50 a machine, as they had a duty of 30 per cent."

Republican insurgents in the Senate looked extremely gloomy, a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) reports, when informed of the launching of this "free-list" bill. We read:

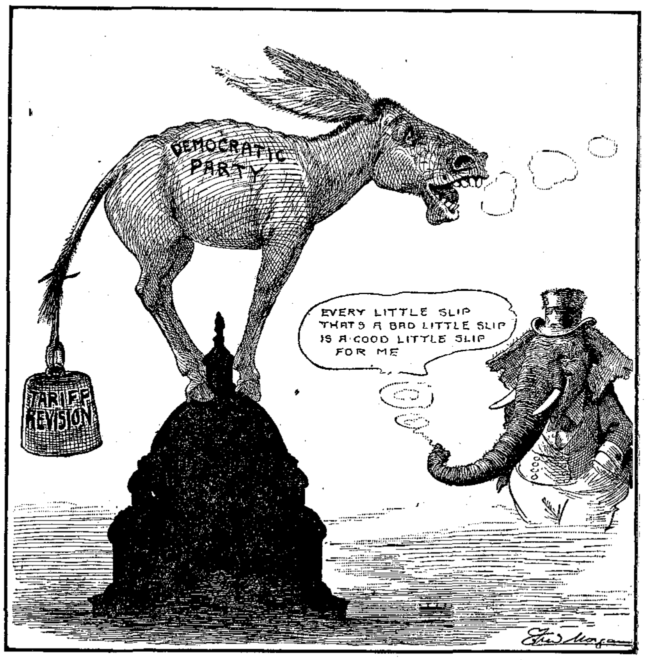
"They admitted that the action of the Democrats somewhat embarrassed them because it anticipated the amendments which they had intended to add to the Reciprocity Bill. By putting them into a separate measure and by arranging to pass that measure at an early opportunity, probably long before the Senate can get anywhere near through with reciprocity, much of the possible political capital is taken away from the insurgent Senators."

New England interests, according to a dispatch in the New York *Evening Post,* will fight the bill "tooth and nail" in both Houses of Congress, since it "hits New England much harder than any other section of the country." From the same source we learn that—

"It is being confidently asserted by the New Englanders to-day that American farmers will soon be wearing foreign shoes if the Democrats succeed in putting boots and shoes on the free list. This assertion is made in face of the fact that the trade reports show the American manufacturers to be competing successfully with foreign manufacturers, and consular reports are full of the praises of the American product and its growing popularity elsewhere.

"Likewise, the Massachusetts Congressmen say to-day that if cotton-bagging, used in baling cotton, is placed upon the free list, one manufacturing town in that State will be put completely out of business. The Democrats of the South have for many years clamored for free cotton-bagging and ties, raw cotton itself being on the free list.

"In a further attempt to bolster up their arguments, the New Englanders to-day pointed out that the principal manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada are Americans having branch plants in that country, and that competition between American plants in the United States and Canada will avail the American farmers nothing in reduction of price. This subject is being agitated among the Westerners in the hope that enough votes can be secured against the Free List Bill in the House to encourage or force the Republican Senators to defeat it in the Senate."


DEMOCRATIC PARTY
TARIFF REVISION
EVERY LITTLE SLIP THAT'S A BAD LITTLE SLIP IS A GOOD LITTLE SLIP FOR ME
Morgan

A PERILOUS PERCH.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

SOUNDS

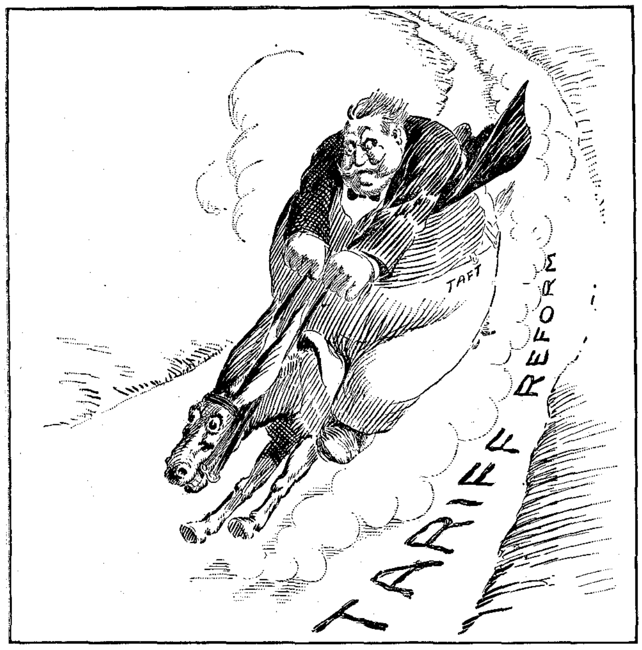
This bill which pretends to befriend the American farmer, declares the Washington representative of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in reality "would subject him to a killing competition which would destroy practically the entire live-stock industry, horse-raising alone excepted." Thus—

"Among the imports which the Democrats would put on the free list, 'in the interest of the farmer,' mind you, are 'beef, veal, mutton, pork, and meats of all kinds.' This means that the American farmer would be compelled to enter into competition in the production of meats with all the world, with the vast free ranges of Argentina and New Zealand, with the frozen meats from Australia, etc. The profit of the farmer who raises wool, but who obtains a fair return for the carcasses of his sheep, would be wiped out. The farmer who now makes a fair income from feeding steers would have to compete with the steers raised on the ranges of Argentina and Australia, where land is still cheap, and there is as large a proportion of free range as there was in the Western part of this country twenty years ago. . . . . . .

"The Canadian reciprocity agreement provides for the free importation of live cattle, but conditions in Canada are such that finished steers can not be produced there in competition with the American farmer, because Canada is above the corn belt. The effect of the agreement would be, therefore, merely to increase the supply of 'feeders,' most of which now come from Texas, but the feeding and finishing would be done by American farmers in such States as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and others. A considerable number of Republican insurgents have indicated their purpose to vote for the Democratic free-trade bill, but there is reason to believe they did so without due consideration. Certain it is that Senators Cummins, Bristow, Brown, Kenyon, and others from the corn belt, which now finishes beef cattle in large numbers, will not vote for the Democratic measure, or, if they do so, they will thereby commit political hara-kiri."

Up to the present the majority of such criticisms have appeared in Republican or independent organs. "The Republicans will not be caught by the Democratic bait to the agricultural section," declares the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "but will deny the validity of any claim that the reciprocity measure warrants opening the tariff gates for legislation for a particular class." "The argument of injustice to the farmer in the failure of reciprocity to protect his interests," it adds, "is wholly unfounded." The New York *Globe* (Rep.) predicts that "Republicans of practically all shades of opinion in the Senate will feel impelled to vote against this bill," because it ignores both the Republican doctrine of protection and the Taft policy of deliberate and scientific tariff revision according to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. "Can anybody imagine the Republican Senate, even with its 'insurgent' contingent, voting to admit to the free list all of the articles enumerated?" asks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), which thinks that "the struggle between high protection and what is practically free trade may be fought out right there during this special session." *The Sun* (Ind.) jeers at "the farmers' free list" as "a sugar-plum for baby," and concludes a caustic editorial with the remark: "Let us felicitate the farmers on their influence, the Democrats on their adherence to the formula of 'special privilege to none'; and perhaps it will be wiser not to expect too much either from reciprocity with Canada or the extension of the free list."

Turning to the champions of the free-list bill we find the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) explaining that "while it may seem invidious to single out the farming interest as the beneficiary of a special measure of tariff reduction, it is to be remembered that there can be no reduction in any duty on the necessaries of life which will not benefit a great many people besides the farmers of the country." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks that as we have been exporting agricultural machinery to all quarters of the globe for many years, our manufacturers evidently need no assistance from the Government in meeting foreign competition. While the proposed remissions will not remove all the farmer's burdens, says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "the benefit accruing to him will, it is to be hoped, suffice to undo the false teaching of the advocates of high tariff."



CAN'T STOP NOW!
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

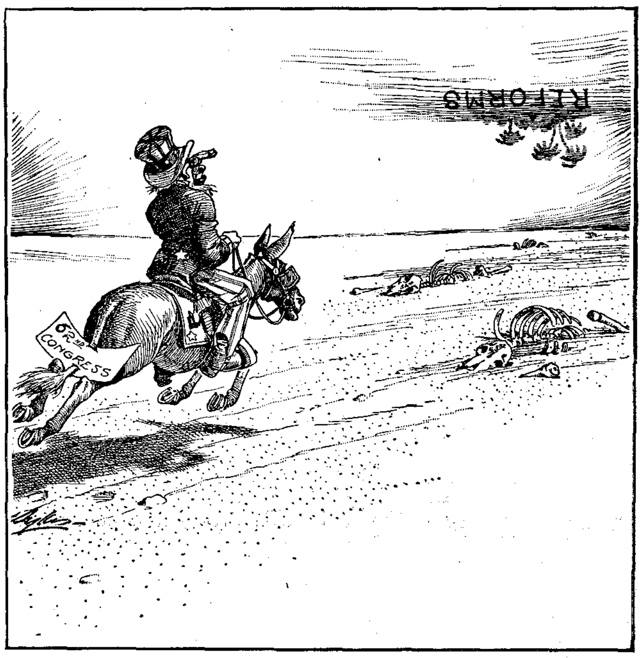
AND SIGHTS

Concern for the fate of the bill is exprest by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which remarks that "there can be no respectable ground for opposing either the Reciprocity Bill or the 'farmers' free list,' but that will probably not prevent a lot of fuss over them in the 'Upper House,' which is much addicted to lowering itself when it comes to dealing with any tariff question." A more optimistic note is sounded by the New York *American* (Ind.), which after congratulating the Democrats on giving reciprocity the right of way, continues:

> "Underwood's bill for the free listing of agricultural implements, lumber, bagging, and a catalog of goods that farmers use is good political economy, as well as good politics. It is the logical correlative of the Canadian reciprocity agreement—which is less considerate of farmers than of the urban consumer.
>
> "Taken together, the two measures should unite the tariff-reform forces of the country. And these forces comprize the unprivileged masses of the American people—North, South, East, and West.
>
> "The scaling down of the wool and cotton schedules must follow hard upon the triumph of reciprocity. Upon this *The American* has been foremost to insist. And its forecasting of the tariff demands of the public is now in sight of ample vindication.
>
> "With such a vista of promise and prosperity the country has good reason to cheer up."

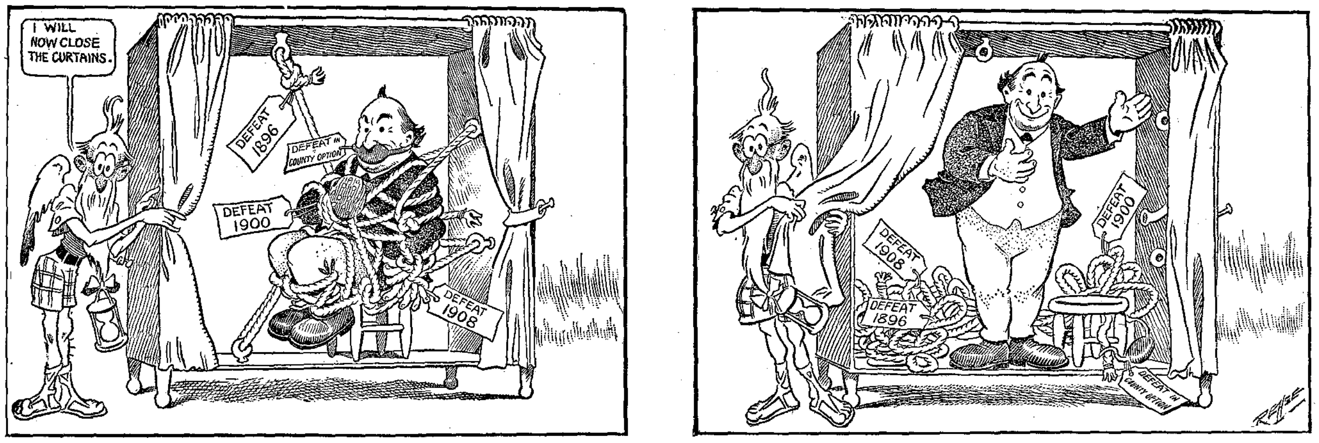
THE CHICAGO VICE REPORT

A YEARLY SACRIFICE of 5,000 lives, an annual toll of more than $15,000,000, is what Chicago has to pay for the existence of the social evil within its gates, declares the vice commission which has just presented its detailed report to Mayor Busse. But lest Chicagoans grow too discouraged at this frightful revelation, they are further informed that their city is morally better than any other city of its class in the United States. Moreover, this monster may be coped with, and in the unanimous opinion of the business men, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, and other representative citizens making up this commission, the weapon must be repression, not segregation. Herewith, be it noted, they take direct issue with the published views of Mayor-elect Harrison. The facts brought out by the painstaking investigation which has been



"WE DON'T KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING, BUT WE'RE HAPPY ON THE WAY."
—Sykes in the Nashville *Southern Lumberman*.

IN WASHINGTON.



YOU CAN'T KEEP HIM DOWN. —Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail*.

carried on since last summer are of themselves appalling, backed up as they are by figures, police records, and actual observation. Nevertheless, the important thing, in the opinion of the press outside Chicago, is the Commission's answer to the persistent question, "What are you going to do about it?"

This answer may be summed up very briefly as follows: Institute a morals court and a morals commission to have exclusive jurisdiction in this matter; weed out disorderly houses as public nuisances and sources of contagious disease; try to teach first offenders the error of their ways, and send the hardened ones to industrial farms with hospital accommodations; pursue relentlessly the professional procurer, and establish an identification for all women found in resorts; divorce the connection between vice and the liquor business. As preventive measures the Commission urges the better safeguarding of immigrants, removal of the working-girl's economic temptations, the providing of wholesome recreation for the young of both sexes, and the wise teaching of sex hygiene. The Commission calls attention to the prevalence of the drug habit in the underworld, and laments the persistence of the "graft" tribute levied upon the resorts by a portion of the police force. It finds "practically no attempt" made to enforce existing laws, and denounces the present arrangement whereby the police have segregated vice in certain districts under "arbitrary rules and uncertain regulations of their own." Segregation as a solution of the vice problem is definitely rejected, the Commission saying:

> "Some who have superficial knowledge of the 'continental system' of segregation and regulation, based on a cursory reading or surface investigation, might bring it forward as a method of relief. One has but to read scientific works on the subject, to study the reports of international conferences held in Europe, and to hear the findings of careful investigators to see the unreliability and futility of such a system, and to learn of its failures as a permanent institution wherever it has been undertaken, in this country or abroad. The Commission is convinced that the so-called system has proved itself degenerating and ineffective."

The "immediate method" of dealing with this greatest curse of our civilization, asserts the Commission, must be "constant and persistent repression; absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal." Finally,

> "It behooves us to raise social life to the highest possible standard of righteousness—to teach the youth of our land loyalty and honor to womanhood.
>
> "The immensity of the social-evil problem is no excuse for us to stand idly by and do nothing in an attempt to solve it. The sin of impurity may not be cured in a day, a year, or perhaps in generations. But we assume that by earnest, wise, united, and persistent effort on the part of individuals and organized groups in society we can do something. . . . . . .
>
> "We may enact laws; we may appoint commissions; we may abuse civic administrations for their handling of the problem; but the problem will remain just as long as the public conscience is dead to the issue or is indifferent to its solution.
>
> "Until the hearts of men are changed we can hope for no absolute annihilation of the social evil. Religion and education alone can correct the greatest curse which to-day rests upon mankind. For this there is a mighty work for agencies and institutions of righteousness in our land."

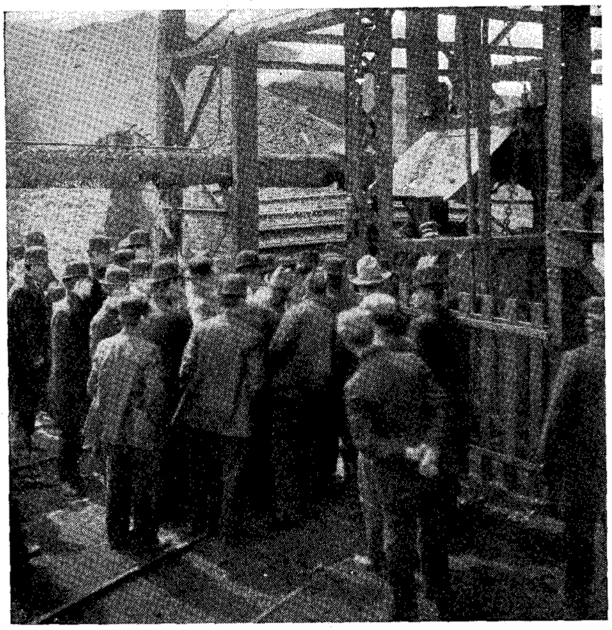
The Commission's report is praised by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as being free from sensationalism and characterized by "ability, earnestness, strength, and radicalism." *The Tribune* takes as the most important aspect of the report its recognition that "the social evil is a social problem, and the main cause is to be found in the economic maladjustment which leaves so large a class upon the narrow edge of bare subsistence." Its most useful concrete recommendations, in *The Tribune's* opinion, deal with child welfare, and may be summarized thus: "Provide more means of wholesome enjoyment for the children and help them to a higher level of self-help through sensible education, and the chief 'supply' of the unfortunate and criminal class will be checked at the source." The Chicago *Evening Post* declares that facts in the report can easily be taken for granted. But it calls attention to the flat contradiction between the Commission's declaration that the commercialized social evil can and should be suppress, and this statement made by Mayor-elect Harrison:

> "I do believe it is a mooted question as to whether the abolition of segregated vice districts results in the repression of the social evil or in scattering it wide-spread through the respectable residence districts of the city. I would be extremely careful about taking any radical steps which might spread the vicious denizens of the segregated districts among the sections of the city now occupied by decent homes."

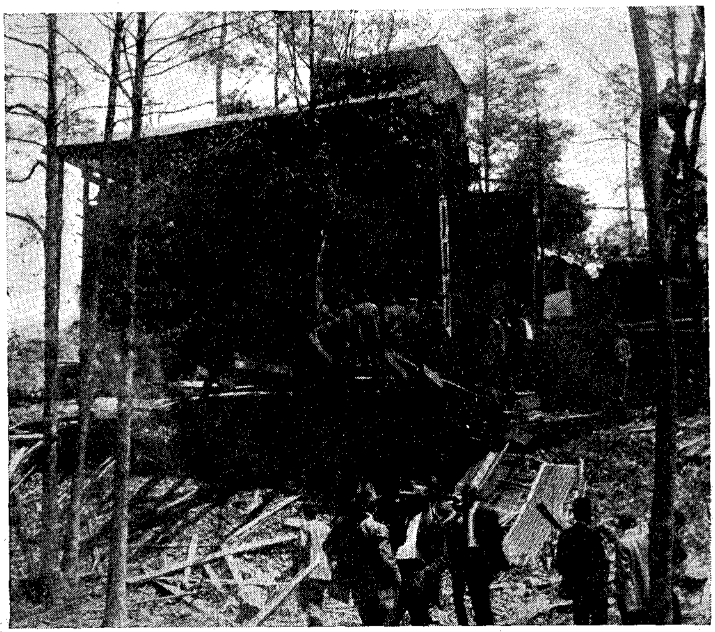
"Which view is right?" wonders *The Evening Post*. While this paper thinks that in the general discussion of the social evil, especially on its economic side, the report is "official rather than broadly scientific," it adds:

> "After all, the official report has tremendous advantages. It is concrete. It has the right tools for tinkering with the machinery. The specific recommendations of the Commission—for a permanent vice commission to suppress vice where it shows its head and for a special court to consider cases growing out of the war upon this immemorial evil—are useful. Its other recommendations are unimpeachable. The first municipal commission upon this subject in American cities has, indeed, set a strong pace."

In this last statement, such papers as the Springfield *Republican*, the Indianapolis *News*, the New York *Evening Post*, and the Milwaukee *Free Press* are found in substantial accord. The "voluminous program of regulations" set forth in this comprehensive report would make Chicago an "earthly heaven," remarks the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, if they were "adopted and successfully enforced." But it doubts if any "material change will be made in the conditions now responsible for most of the vice"; the improvements suggested are "possible, but not easily accomplished." The Detroit *Free Press* is also slightly skeptical about the early purification of Chicago:



RESCUE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BURNING PANCOAST MINE.
At Throop, Pa., April 7.



WHERE A MINE EXPLOSION COST 128 LIVES.
At Littleton, Ala., April 8.

On April 7 a fire in the Price-Pancoast mine at Throop, Pa., cost 74 lives. It is believed to have started among some oil-soaked waste in the engine-house, a wooden structure 750 feet underground. The first picture shows miners off duty answering a call for volunteers to do rescue work. In this work Joseph E. Evans of the United States rescue car lost his life, altho equipped with an oxygen helmet. The disaster is said to be the worst that has occurred in the anthracite fields in forty years. It was followed the next day by an even more sweeping catastrophe in the Banner mine near Littleton, Ala., where an explosion resulted in the death of 128 miners. The picture on the reader's right shows the head of the shaft, partly blown away by the explosion. "These oft-recurring horrors call for more drastic action and for more rigid laws," declares the Pittsburg *Post*, and the Philadelphia *North American* reminds us that "Considered in regard to the number of deaths per thousand men employed, the United States occupies a less favorable position than any other of the coal-producing countries, more than three times as many men out of every thousand being killed as in some of the European countries which are much less favored by natural conditions."

THE PRICE OF COAL.

> "Strange as it may seem to the philosophical student of human nature and human history, there are real people who believe that 'absolute annihilation' of this evil can be achieved, in a reasonably short time, by heroic efforts on the part of authority.
>
> "The means for this tremendous revolution in human habits and inclinations? They are simple as simple can be. The Commission proposes:
>
> "First, the appointment of a morals commission.
>
> "Second, the establishment of a morals court.
>
> "And there you are. The cynical may ask what the morals court and the morals commission are to do."

THE LORIMER CASE OPEN AGAIN

PEOPLE who rejoiced that the Lorimer case was settled by the vote of the last Senate are being reminded now by the papers siding against the Illinois Senator that nothing is settled until it is settled right. The new facts brought out by the Helm investigating committee, appointed by the Illinois Senate, have led to a wide-spread demand for a second inquiry in the Senate at Washington. Senator La Follette responds to this by a resolution providing for a special committee to look into the matter, and naming five new Senators generally counted as "progressive." This particular measure is criticized by some editors as throwing the case into the hands of men who are not only untried in legislative ways, but are also known to entertain pretty strong beliefs in the guilt of the accused. On the other hand, these men are by others thought peculiarly fitted for the work because they can take the investigation up as a fresh task. The developments which led to the reopening of this affair, and may lead to a reconsideration of the Lorimer acquittal, are thus summed up in an editorial in the Topeka *Capital:*

> "A preacher in a Chicago suburb at a public meeting asserted that a business man in whom he had confidence assured him that a corruption fund of $100,000 had been raised by business interests to elect Lorimer to the Senate. Reporters immediately interviewed the preacher as to the source of his information, and he gave the name of his informant. The reporters then sought the informant and asked him what he knew about the matter. He gave as his informant Mr. Kohlsaat, of the [Chicago] *Record-Herald*. *The Record-Herald* published as a fact that the $100,000 had been raised. Then the Illinois legislature through a committee summoned Mr. Kohlsaat, who testified that such a fund was raised according to information in his possession. When asked to state who the persons are who subscribed the money, or what the source of his information is, he refused to answer."

Later Mr. Kohlsaat informed the committee that he had been released from his pledge and named as his informant Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company. The latter appeared before the investigators and named Edward Hines as the solicitor for and Edward Tilden as the collector of the Lorimer "slush fund." This is the story he told of meeting Hines at the Chicago Union League Club one day shortly after Lorimer's election:

> "He said that I was just the fellow he had been looking for or trying to see, and he said he wanted to talk to me a minute. We went away and sat down in one of the leather couches at the side of the room. Without any preliminaries and quite as a matter of course, he said: 'Well, we put Lorimer over down there at Springfield, and it cost us about $100,000 to do it.' He went on to say that they had had to act quickly when the time came, that they had no chance to consult anybody beforehand and I think his words were these: 'We had to act quickly when the time came, so we put up the money.' He said: 'Now we are seeing some of our friends so as to get it fixt up.' He gave me to understand that whereas they had advanced the money, they were now seeing different people who they thought would be interested, to get them to reimburse them. I asked him why he came to us. I said, 'Why do you come to us?' meaning the Harvester Company.
>
> "Then I replied: 'We will not have anything to do with that matter at all.' He said: 'Why not?' I said: 'Simply because we are not in that sort of business.'
>
> "We had some discussion back and forth and finally I asked him how much he was getting from his different friends, and he said: 'Well, of course, we can only go to a few big people,

and if about ten of us will put up $10,000 apiece that will clean it up.' . . . . . .

"He told me to send the money to Ed Tilden."

Upon the publication of this, Mr. Hines came out with a categorical denial that he had ever "approached" Mr. Funk in connection with the Lorimer fund. Previously, as a witness before the committee at Springfield, he had testified that he had "never discust with any one the question of raising money," and had heard of no one who had "raised or solicited money" for the Lorimer election, either before or after that event.

In the direct issue of veracity here raised, most of the papers prefer to stand with Mr. Funk, backed as he is by President Cyrus H. McCormick, of the Harvester Company, to whom he reported the conversation immediately after it took place. Such names as these, they say, effectively refute Senator Bailey's argument that the whole case against Lorimer was based upon the unreliable testimony of self-confest crooks. The more radical press find much food for thought in the trust connections of Mr. Hines, the millionaire president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and of Mr. Tilden, who is president of the National Packing Company. The Nashville *Southern Lumberman* calls upon Mr. Hines to resign his office at once. The business relations of these gentlemen, declares the Los Angeles *Herald*, "fit into the story like a piece of mosaic," and "the record of Lorimer in the House, where he was known as the special agent of lumber and beef and earned his title by all his votes, is confirmatory."

By far the greater part of the many papers which think that the Senate can now have no possible excuse for allowing Lorimer to retain his seat, call for immediate action. But the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which with *The Tribune* has been most conspicuous in the fight, asks that body to wait until all the returns are in from the Springfield investigations, "then we shall know how much 'new evidence' we have in the case and what its full weight and exact bearing are." The La Follette resolution is called "morally commendable, but practically premature." There are many papers to agree with the South Bend *Tribune* that now Lorimer's "jig is up." There is all this new evidence regarding the "slush fund" which makes the Indianapolis *News* wonder suspiciously how the "investigating committee of the United States Senate managed so successfully to keep clear of all information concerning the details of this highly important transaction." Besides, as the Utica *Press* notes, if there is another investigation, "Mr. Lorimer's chance of success would not be so good. Several Senators who voted for him at the previous session are not there now and those who have taken their places will be pretty apt to vote against him."

It must not be supposed, however, that Senator Lorimer has no friends in the editorial ranks. The Albany *Journal* is assured that even tho the ultimate result of this newly discovered "evidence" will be the driving of the Senator from public life, there will nevertheless "remain in the minds of right-minded citizens the belief that he was a victim of wrongdoing, not a participant therein." The Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* is willing to admit that the testimony of Messrs. Kohlsaat and Funk leaves no room for doubt that some of the legislators who broke that Illinois deadlock in 1909 received cash for their votes—

> "But none of these men has connected Lorimer with the purchased votes. No testimony has been introduced to show that he had any knowledge that votes were bought. It hardly seems to square with American ideas of justice that an accused person shall be punished for a crime of whose commission he was not cognizant, and a share in whose proceeds he was unwittingly the beneficiary.
>
> "It has been shown time and again that the traffic in votes in the Illinois legislature was not in the interest of any particular candidate, but was directly against Senator Hopkins, the candidate for reelection. The votes were bought to be used in the interest of any candidate who could show that he had enough votes to keep Hopkins from being elected. . . . . . .
>
> "At all events, there has never been any testimony to show that Lorimer had any knowledge that the votes which the Hopkins opposition threw to him were obtained through bribery."

A RATE VICTORY FOR THE RAILROADS

A PART is not greater than the whole, or, as Judge Sanborn says in deciding the Minnesota rate cases in favor of the railroads, "that which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme." Accepting in toto the findings handed in by Master in Chancery Otis last September, and discust in these columns at the time, this judge of the United States Circuit Court decides that the acts of the Minnesota legislature and the orders of the State Railway and Warehouse Commission lowering certain passenger fares and freight rates on the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads are null and void. His reasons are, in brief: These rate reductions, tho applying only to commerce within the State, do actually discriminate against, burden, and directly regulate interstate commerce, thereby usurping a prerogative of the Federal Government and violating the Constitution; further, they deny to the railroads that fair return upon the reasonable valuation of their property which is guaranteed to them by the Fourteenth Amendment. The court explains that in these cases the cost of reproduction now of the Minnesota properties of the companies should be considered "more persuasive evidence of their values than the market values of their stocks and bonds or the original cost of their acquisition and construction." Judge Sanborn goes on to discuss rate-making in a paragraph which should, in the opinion of many editors, be carefully considered by rate-makers everywhere. He says:

> "Rate-making looks to the future and is a legislative function. Rate-judging, determining whether or not rates made are confiscatory, is a judicial function. There is a presumption in the first instance that legislatures and commissions make reasonable and just rates, and clear proof is requisite to overcome it. But when, after fares and rates have been tried by actual use for months, after plenary proof of their effect and other facts determinative of the issue, confiscation *vel non* has been made before a master learned in the law who finds the facts, the legal or judicial presumption that his findings are just and right, while not conclusive, is superior to the original presumption that the rates were just and reasonable. . . . . . .
>
> "Interest on the cost of reproduction of railroad property at 4 per cent. per annum during one-half the time requisite to acquire and construct it is a necessary expense of reproduction and may be lawfully allowed as such. . . . . . .
>
> "Apportionment on the basis of revenue is the most reasonable and equitable method of assigning the value of railroad property in a State used for transportation to the various classes of its business in order to determine the reasonableness of fares and rates.
>
> "A net income of 7 per cent. per annum upon the value of railroad property in Minnesota devoted to the public use of transportation is not more than the fair return to which a railroad company is entitled under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

This decision is hailed as "a clear victory for the railroads," by the Albany *Journal*, which heartily approves it, and the Washington *Post* likewise expresses great gratification. The decision is welcomed by the New York *Tribune* because it strengthens the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and limits that of the various State commissions. In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal* it is "invaluable" as indicating the extent to which State railroad regulation may go, "and as such it may be welcomed by all good citizens and certainly by every citizen of the State of Minnesota." Yet the Hartford *Courant* remarks that if Judge Sanborn's decision is sustained, "State legislatures and railroad commissions may as well conclude to go out of business so far as attempts to regulate railroad traffic are concerned." The case is not "very helpful to those who are pushing the physical valuation movement," concludes the Springfield *Republican.* On the contrary, asserts the New York *Press*, it is distinctly helpful because of its educational value to the rate-makers. In Minnesota, it perceives, the regulators "tried to regulate interstate tariffs, as well as intrastate ones" and were "properly sat upon" by the court; also they did not, "as a preliminary to their orders, get hold of the bottom facts which justify the rates fixt." All of which goes to show, says *The Press*, that

> "There is a right way and a wrong way to do these things. The doing of them is complex labor, not to be hurried, and it is only when political charlatans have tried to take the short cut to regulation without adopting scientific measures that the courts have called a halt.
>
> "Several unskilful State rate laws have been set aside by the Supreme Court. Several more, seeking to apply a flat rate for a whole State to all railroads, no matter how much they were earning in any case, undoubtedly will be wiped out when the Supreme Court gets around to them. It will take some years for the high courts to teach, and for statesmen to learn that the rate-making function can not be taken out of the hands of those who have arrogated it to themselves, and exercised by public officers, without a good deal of painstaking study and experience. The process of getting the thing done right is going to take time. Meanwhile such setbacks as rate-makers and rate-regulators may suffer will be educational. Decisions against defective rate-making will not mean that the people are incompetent to solve this railroad problem."

As a result of Judge Sanborn's decision all future attempts at State railroad regulation are going to be put "to the test of a long and complicated analysis," thinks the Baltimore *News*, and so the decision is "full of potentialities," one of which is "an ultimate Federal control." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, after noting that there is bound to be more and more conflict between State and Federal jurisdictions:

> "This seems to open the way to a good deal of adjudication upon disputes liable to arise with increasing frequency, and the most probable result seems to be the establishment of Federal authority over practically the whole field of regulation where transportation lines are employed both in traffic within a State or within more than one State, and in commerce 'among the several States.'"

In St. Paul, according to the news dispatches, the decision is not considered so important as the original findings of Judge Otis, and railroad men are quoted as pointing out that it is "merely a step between the decree of the Master in Chancery and the ultimate decision that must come from the United States Supreme Court." Yet the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says:

> "Undoubtedly, however, the railroads have gained an important advantage by this decision. So far as rates are concerned, they will do business hereafter, not with forty-six legislatures and forty-six railroad commissions, but with Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that is an advantage of the highest importance to them."

Former Attorney-General E. T. Young, who was counsel for the State, says that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, and he asserts that the decision takes from the State all power to control rates on business done within its own borders and reduces the members of the State Railway and Warehouse Commission to the status of "mere statisticians," who "will not be able to act without first securing a Federal court order."

TOM L. JOHNSON

A MAN whose dynamic personality and paradoxical career have afforded inspiration to public servants in every other city in the country died in Cleveland last week. "No man in the past generation," declares William J. Bryan, "has done more effective work for the people than Tom L. Johnson, and certainly no one has been called upon to pay a heavier price for it than he." This price, it is generally estimated, amounted to no less than his fortune, his health, and ultimately his life. He was a pioneer in the fight for the people's rights, says Francis J. Heney, "and the three-cent fare is his monument." To the people, testifies the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "he was a shepherd striving to lead into green fields beyond the rocky road—or he was evil incarnate scheming to bring the walls of tried and established custom tumbling down." No other citizen of Cleveland, remarks *The Leader* (Rep.) of that city, has "set in motion such currents of deep feeling and brought into collision such forces affecting the general welfare and civic progress." The same paper, which opposed him in his lifetime, goes on to say:

A PRACTICAL IDEALIST.

Tom L. Johnson's career is thus summarized by the Rochester *Post Express:* "He worked himself into the very rich class by the utilization of *patents, franchises, and special privileges,* and slid back to poverty as a fighter against special privileges."

> "There can be no agreement upon any estimate of Tom Johnson's work and influence. The points of view are so utterly opposed. The effects of his career are so much a subject of present contention that its ending can not establish a generally accepted valuation of its results.
>
> "But some things stand out above and beyond controversy. Tom L. Johnson's activities and undertakings stirred the depths of civic life. He was a great upheaving force. He compelled readjustments and searching inquiries into basic conditions and principles involving large interests and far-reaching systems of government and business. . . . . .
>
> "Often it seemed to those who studied this strong man closely and tried to keep their minds open to the truth, that he sought large, fine ends by devious means. He was capable of farreaching and lofty enthusiasms, but in striving to bring his dreams down out of the clouds he was adroit, artful, and ruthless. . . . He had invention, vision, tact, determination. . . . . .
>
> "In public affairs Tom L. Johnson's basic characteristics were emphasized. His vision was wider, his methods a more extraordinary mixture of the engaging and the alarming. Free trade, the single tax, municipal ownership—all of the great principles and governmental enterprises which won his most ardent support—made their appeal to the dreamer, the idealist in Tom Johnson. He worked for them as the most practical of politicians, the most adroit of 'get-there' popular leaders.
>
> "Ferment inevitably surrounded such a man. Unrest recruited his armies. Beyond doubt, he broke down old abuses and set new and wholesome forces in motion. It is equally certain that he lighted fires which he could not have extinguished had he so desired. . . . . .
>
> "His hold upon his fellow citizens stood the acid test of adversity and enforced retirement under the crushing burden of disease. When power had vanished the devotion of his followers remained."

"He was a people's man," says *The Plain Dealer*, "and his service to street-car riders extends not to Cleveland alone, but indirectly to every other city in America." Characterizing him as "a seer of visions and an inordinate worker for their realization," it goes on to say:

> "He is entitled to be known as the father of low fare. It was due to his long fight, supported by the intelligent voters of this city, that we have to-day the Taylor traction ordinance, a model for the world. During the twenty-five years the

franchise is to run the people of Cleveland will be saved millions of dollars in street-railway fares. This fact alone constitutes a rare tribute to the dead Mayor."

His great aim, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), was to bring about an entire change in the attitude of the people toward public-utilities corporations, "and in this he won a success which nothing can dim." As a result of his fight, "everywhere do we to-day find jealous watch upon those in control of public utilities, while they on their part are more and more accepting the view that they stand in a sort of fiduciary relation to municipalities, and are properly subject to inspection, regulation, and a limitation of profits."

The bare facts of Mr. Johnson's life, as gathered from the press, have unusual dramatic interest. He began as a poor boy. One of his early positions was that of conductor on a street-car line. In a few years he owned the line. Altogether, he proved so good an architect of his own fortunes that before he was thirty he was several times a millionaire. But as the New York *Globe* (Rep.) remarks, he was "one man who was made radical rather than conservative by wealth." Becoming converted to Henry George's doctrine of single tax, he entered public life as a radical reformer. It was then that the paradoxes of his career became evident. With a frankness and audacity which were characteristic he carried for years the rôle of steel manufacturer tilting against the tariff wall while pocketing big profits from the tariff, and of street-car magnate making a fortune out of street-railway combinations while advocating municipal ownership. Charges of inconsistency, explains the New York *Evening Post,* he met with blunt directness. Thus—

"It was true, he said, that he had made a great deal of money out of a vicious system of managing public utilities, but this was not going to prevent him from attacking that system and breaking it down if he could. It was also true that protection had brought him undue gains in the steel business, but he was convinced that protective taxes were unjust, and he was determined to fight to abolish them if possible. The thing to do was to attend to the rights and the wrongs of both questions, as they confronted the public, and let Tom Johnson's consistency go hang."

He was four times Mayor of Cleveland, waging all the time a fight for three-cent fares on the street-car lines. He was defeated for reelection in 1909, but the cause for which he fought, sacrificing his health and his fortune, had achieved at least a partial victory. In his last speech as Mayor he said:

"I have served the people for nearly nine years. I have had more of misfortune in those nine years than in any other period of my life. As that is true, it is also true that I have had more of joy. In those nine years I have given the biggest and the best part of me."

"Tom Johnson's failures," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "were bigger and of greater public value than the triumphs of many successful men." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) recognizes him as "a great figure in the humanitarian and reform movement of recent years," and the press of the whole country pay tribute to his vivid and picturesque personality. He was the kind of man, remarks one editor, "who in life gets abuse and afterward a monument."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The English suffragettes have lost their census.—*Troy Times.*

Those harem skirts must be the Turkish atrocities we used to hear about.—*Washington Post.*

New England is begging piteously to have the wind tempered to the Wool Trust.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Democratic unity loses something of its charm with Charles F. Murphy as the unit.—*New York Evening Post.*

The fellow who said it was deeds and not words that counted never sent a cablegram.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Republicans should cheer up. All is not lost. Their party has elected a mayor at Boise, Idaho.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

There is a fairly well-grounded impression that Colonel Roosevelt also favors the recall of former presidents.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Memphis might help along the movement to have Colonel Bryan locate in that city by moving the White House there.—*Birmingham News.*

Officials in Cincinnati selected by Boss Cox are having only indifferent success in bringing Mr. Cox to the bar of justice.—*Kansas City Star.*

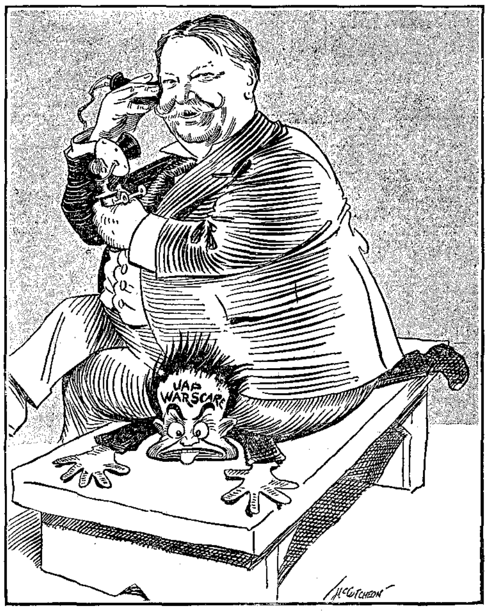
Recent developments at Springfield, Ill., would indicate that not enough glue was put in Mr. Lorimer's whitewash.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A girl wearing a harem skirt was nearly mobbed in Salem, Mass. Considering Salem's early record, she was lucky to get off that easy.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A railroad manager says the dining-cars lose money. Judging from the prices they charge, a country editor concludes they ought to have a lot of it to lose.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

For some reason that nobody is trying to explain several Central American republics are going quietly about their business without revolutions this week.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

It is not known who will rebuild the Statehouse in Albany, but Harrisburg, Pa., knows of a large number of capitol contractors who are too busy elsewhere to submit bids.—*Kansas City Star.*



President Taft—"Hello, is that the coroner? Well, say, come up in about ten minutes. I'll have a nice job for you."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Wool should keep Washington warm for some time to come.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Is that tax on bachelors what might be termed the "single tax" idea?—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Carter H. Harrison should have a rubber stamp made for his oath of office.—*New York Evening Mail.*

Nobody in Pittsburg bought Rembrandt's "Mill." It isn't the kind that yields dividends.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

"When does a leader become a boss?" asks a contemporary. Generally at the first opportunity.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

Harvard is entertaining an epidemic of German measles. That is what comes of exchanging professors.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The lesson of the battleship *Texas*, however, is plain and a good one. Keep up-to-date and you won't be a target.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is most remarkable that the New York perfume thieves were able to keep detectives off the scent so many months.—*Washington Herald.*

Diaz is said to be willing to resign as soon as peace is assured, while the insurgents are ready to assure peace as soon as Diaz resigns.—*Louisville Post.*

Mr. Sheckells is a Republican candidate for Councilman in Baltimore. Properly distributed he ought to poll a heavy vote.—*New York Herald.*

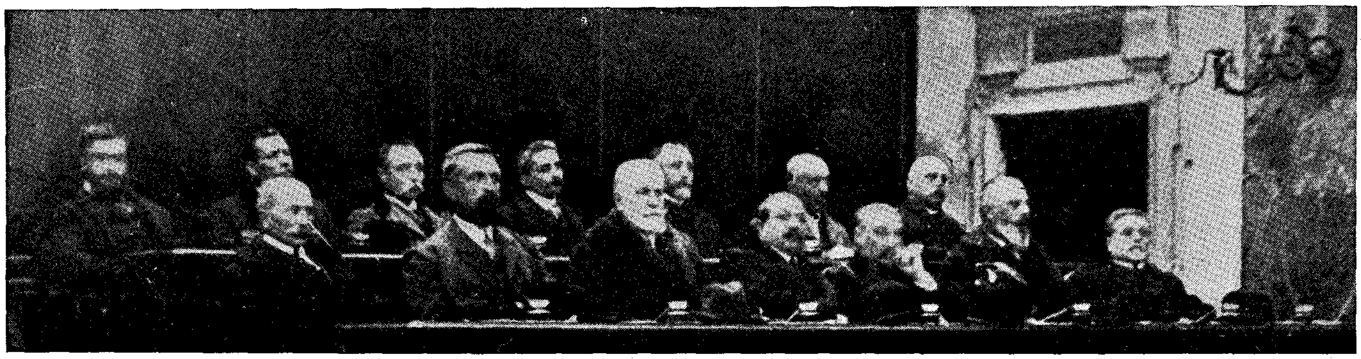
London has a job lot of mummies for sale. Since the mummies are not titled ones, they are not likely to arouse much interest in this country.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Speaker Clark failed to drive down Pennsylvania avenue behind a team of mules, but it might have given him good practise for his work during the extra session.—*Louisville Post.*

The Democrats are having their first year of supremacy after sixteen years of Republican rule. Seems like we just can't get away from that ratio.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Twelve million dollars' worth of peanuts were consumed in this country last year, notwithstanding the fact that the peanut-growers made no demands upon Congress.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



THE CAMORRA JURY AT VITERBO.

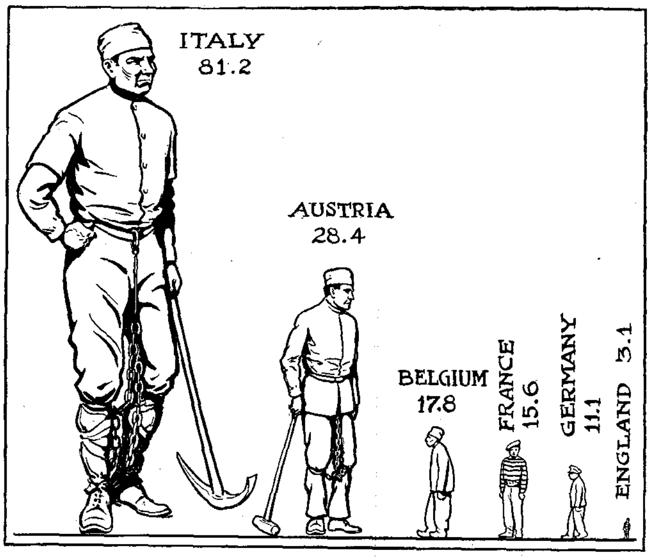
If they find the Camorrists guilty, the verdict is expected to deal a staggering blow to organized murder in Italy.

ASSASSINATION IN ITALY

THE LAND of Nero and the Borgias is still living up to the reputation of those worthies, according to the Paris *Croix*, a clerical paper which compares the murder statistics of Italy with those of other European countries. In the diagram based on the *Croix's* figures it will be seen that Anglo-Saxon and Teuton hands are the most free from the stain of blood. England has 3.1 murders per million of her population and Germany 11.1, while Italy reaches the enormous figure of 81.2. It would be interesting to learn how far the abolition of capital punishment is blamed for this condition.

This Paris paper holds the Camorrists responsible for Italy's red record, but shows that their career of crime began as a just resentment at the oppression of the nobles. The Camorra owes its origin to the Spaniards and Portuguese who came to Naples in the seventeenth century. This paper says:

"The Iberians seemed to learn little from their Roman conquerors but the art of building and a taste for the bloody sports of the arena. Those of them who settled in Naples either as condottieri or laborers in the fields sometimes considered themselves opprest and hounded by haughty nobles and even princes of the Church. It was impossible for them to obtain justice in very many cases, and when they rose against their masters the streets of Naples ran red with their blood. At last under some modern Spartacus they banded together in a secret society whose object was mutual help and protection and the avenging of injuries inflicted upon them by the rich and powerful. Secret assassination and extortion such as the Black Hand still attempts in this country were sources of their wealth. They divided the spoils of robbery with impartiality and always respected religion and the rites of the Church, their emblem being the priestly cassock or camorra which the clergy who ministered to them always wore. It is calculated that this secret society has done more to educate the common people in a contempt for human life than any other organization ever known to exist in Europe, and it will be seen from the diagram which we have carefully drawn up from the most reliable sources that Italy enjoys 'the bad eminence' of being by far the most bloodthirsty land in Europe. Italian statesmen have at last awakened to this condition of things and are making every effort to purge out the stain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



RANK OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN STATISTICS OF ASSASSINATION.

The figures show the number of murderers per million inhabitants. "At the head stands Italy," says the *Croix*, "thanks to such bands of assassins as the Mafia and Camorra."

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE NEW TREATY

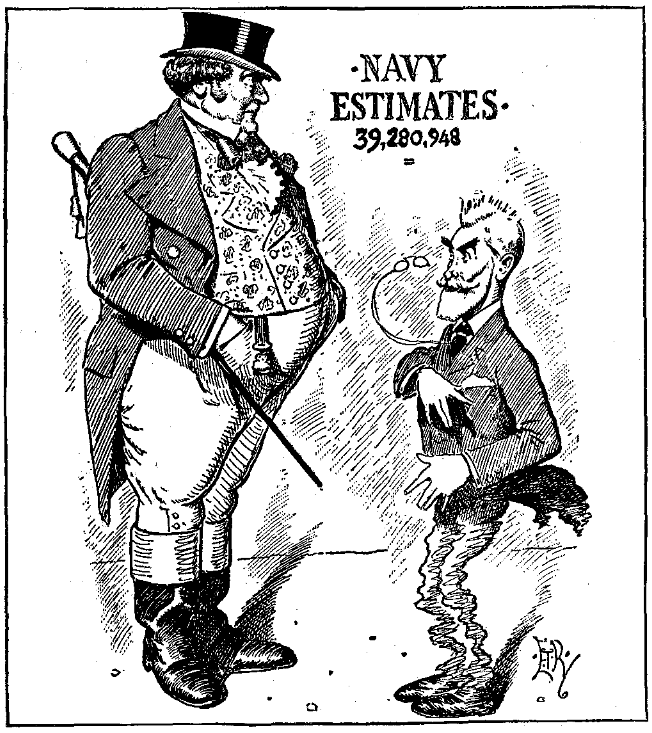
THE JAPANESE press seem agreeably surprized to find that our Government should meet willingly, and even graciously, the requests of the Tokyo Government in connection with the new treaty. While the Japanese treaties with other countries will expire in June or July next, the one with the United States was to remain binding until July of next year. But our Government has waived its right, abandoned any advantage the longer term might give, and concluded a new treaty before any of the other nations took similar steps. This, the Tokyo *Asahi* thinks, is an unmistakable indication that the Administration at Washington, in spite of spasmodic outbursts of "Hobsonic" jingoism and the recurrent agitation on the Pacific Coast, means to maintain the traditional friendship with the Mikado's Empire. Echoing this sentiment the *Jiji*, one of the most influential Tokyo dailies, says:

"Our expiring treaty with America was framed under circumstances exceedingly unfavorable to us. As a consequence it conferred upon the United States many important privileges which were not reciprocated. Had the American Government been animated with self-seeking motives, it would certainly have insisted upon continuing the present treaty until July, 1912. Not only has it willingly relinquished this privilege, but it has also agreed to omit from the new treaty the so-called immigration clause of the present pact. As far as Japanese immigration is concerned, the omission of this proviso will confer upon us no material benefit, for we are firmly pledged to adhere to the spirit and letter of the 'gentlemen's agreement' as long as it is not abrogated by the mutual consent of the two countries concerned. However, we shall at least have the satisfaction of seeing the obnoxious tarnish removed from our national escutcheon. Furthermore, the immigration clause is of much wider scope than the term indicates—it affects trade, police, and public security as much as the immigration of laborers. We therefore feel justified in hoping that the elimination of this provision from the new treaty will at least have the effect of safeguarding more effectively than hitherto the rights and privileges of the Japanese residents in California, whose welfare has been constantly menaced by the activities of the State legislature."

The interest of the American press in this question has centered in the omission of the immigration clause, but the majority of the Japanese newspapers attach comparatively little importance to that phase of the treaty. Japanese statesmen have declared over and over again that the Government at Tokyo has always been strongly determined in discouraging the emigration of its subjects to California or the Pacific Coast of the United States. To have questioned the sincerity of such declarations and inserted clauses in the new treaty which ignored them would, they think, have been undiplomatic. The *Yorodzu*, for instance, thinks that there is nothing extraordinary in the obliteration of that clause, that it is a step which ought to have been taken as a matter of course. Of more serious concern to them are such other clauses as are calculated to affect trade relations between the two countries. This phase of the question is discust by the *Jiji* in these words:

> "In the first place, the new treaty leaves the question of the tariff to the laws which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries, or to a reciprocity treaty which may hereafter be entered into. Secondly, this treaty puts an end to the privilege hitherto enjoyed by American vessels of carrying cargoes between the open ports of Japan. This, of course, confers upon us no privilege, as the United States itself does not allow coasting trade to foreign vessels. Indeed, all civilized nations, with the solitary exception of England, reserve coasting trade exclusively for home vessels. In the third place, the treaty is silent about existing leases in perpetuity held by resident Americans. This does not imply that the leases will no longer be recognized, but it is the intention of the Japanese Government to find means to terminate this obnoxious concession which was wrested from Japan when she was utterly inexperienced in international affairs. Finally, those articles in the existing treaty which deal with the recovery of the crews deserting their vessels and the succor of vessels in distress, find no place in the new treaty. These matters will be dealt with in a separate agreement to be formed between the two Governments, defining the functions of the consular officials of the respective countries."

The *Jiji* urges the Government to exert all its influence to secure favorable agreements with regard to the tariff, reciprocity, and the lease in perpetuity, declaring that without such arrangements the new treaty will prove to be no more equitable than the one now in force.—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

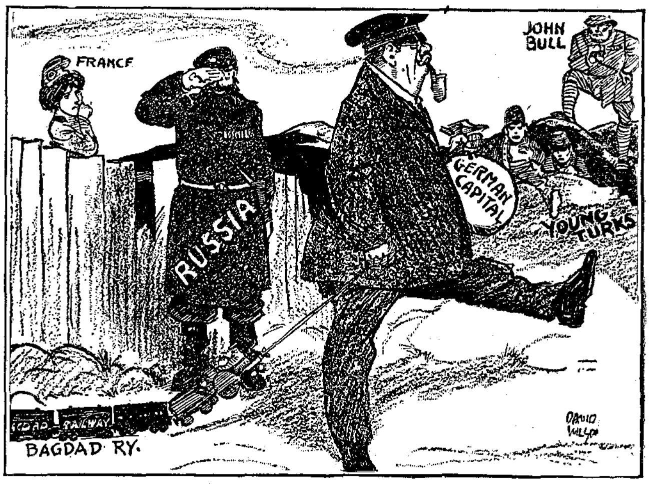


ANOTHER NAVY SCARE.

Mr. Murray MacDonald—"This is very alarming."
John Bull—"What is?"
Mr. M. M.—"Why, all this big expensive navy!"
John Bull—"Well, you might find it more alarming if it were a little cheap one!"
—*Punch* (London).

GERMANY'S CHECKMATE TO ENGLAND

The success of German financiers in obtaining the railroad privileges in the Near East has had a terrifying effect on the British press. This is especially the case with the Conservative papers. Their editors see Mr. Asquith and the Liberals actually opening the gate to permit the Army of the Kaiser to enter the highroad that leads to India. The railroad to Bagdad is to be a German railroad which may be extended to the frontiers of Hindustan. German merchants are to capture all the trade of the Tigris and Euphrates valley, which is to become one of the most fertile and populous regions of the earth. Sir Edward Grey, the Liberal Foreign Minister, has bungled the whole business, his critics declare. He profest at one time to have the whip-handle over Turkey, but now, says the London *Outlook*, "the financial weapon with which that Minister thought to impose conditions upon Turkey has been adroitly knocked out of his hand" by German shrewdness. To quote the dismal predictions of this Unionist and Imperialist weekly:



GERMANY IS OFF FOR INDIA.

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "The agreements between the Porte and the German railway company have been finally signed, and the terminus of the German railway will be Bagdad for the present. Basra is mentioned as the alternative terminus in the future in the case of difficulty with England about Koweit. The prospect of German and Turkish troops being able to arrive direct at Bagdad is a sufficiently disagreeable eventuality for the State responsible for the security of the Indian Empire."

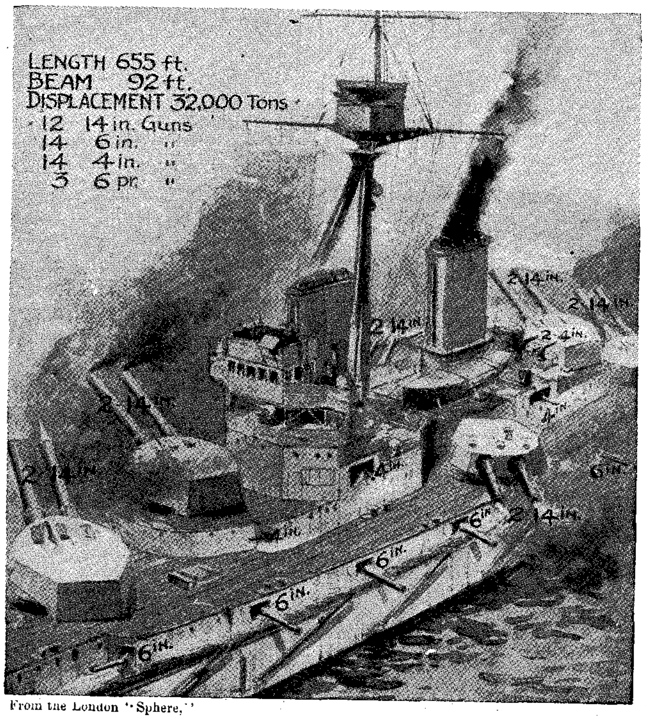
Worse than this, according to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, Germany has secured the best of Syrian harbors for her naval and merchant fleet to find shelter in. This is Alexandretta, which Lord Beaconsfield always purposed annexing as he annexed Cyprus. The wail of *The Outlook* continues as follows:

> "In addition to securing the completion of the railway to Bagdad in spite of the frowns and the objections of the British Foreign Office, the Germans have obtained the most weighty and important new concession of the right to build an extension of their Bagdad Railway right down to Alexandretta, in face of Cyprus; the pearl of the Syrian harbors; long the intended port of a British Euphrates Valley Railway; but now snapt up by German enterprise out of the hands of British enterprise or procrastination. Alexandretta is to be developed into a regularly equipped port for the embarkation and disembarkation of goods and passengers in connection with the German Bagdad Railway. It is well known that Lord Beaconsfield had an observant eye on the possibilities of Alexandretta when he obtained a British protectorate and occupation of the island of Cyprus. But Lord Beaconsfield is no longer Premier of England. To the great has succeeded the little. . . . The future trade of an irrigated and fertilized Mesopotamia is already bespoke for the Fatherland!"

FUTILITY OF THE DREADNOUGHT

THE ADVANTAGE of building gigantic vessels of war is boldly challenged by Admiral Rosendahl, an eminent German specialist, in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). Dreadnought-building is in the first place so expensive and extravagant, he avers, that " the State which builds Dreadnoughts must finally become bankrupt." In the second place this monstrous vessel is not so well adapted for naval maneuvers as a smaller ship. " A great objection to the Dreadnoughts is found in the fact that in attacks on a coast and especially in seizing a port of the enemy these huge ships are not so easily handled and are exposed to more danger than smaller vessels." Further:

> " A naval Power which undertakes to seize the port of an enemy can not afford to expose her best and biggest ships to the risk of mines and submarines such as would line the coast, but would do better to employ a fleet of smaller vessels, one of which might be lost or crippled without very much impairing the efficiency of the force. . . . These considerations drive us to the conclusion that it would be well if an international agreement could be arrived at by the Powers to build only a number of moderate-sized war-ships for the policing of the sea and protection against uncivilized nations. Such an agreement, to limit the size of fleets in accordance with sea trade and colonies to be protected, altho it might not satisfy the wishes of extreme pacifists, would be ample for all practical purposes. The question is whether England would consent to this."


LENGTH 655 ft.
BEAM 92 ft.
DISPLACEMENT 32,000 Tons
12 14 in. Guns
14 6 in. "
14 4 in. "
3 6 pr. "
2 14 IN.
2 14 IN.
2 14 IN.
2 4 IN.
2 14 IN.
2 14 IN.
6 IN.
6 IN.
6 IN.
6 IN.
6 IN.
2 14 IN.

From the London "Sphere."

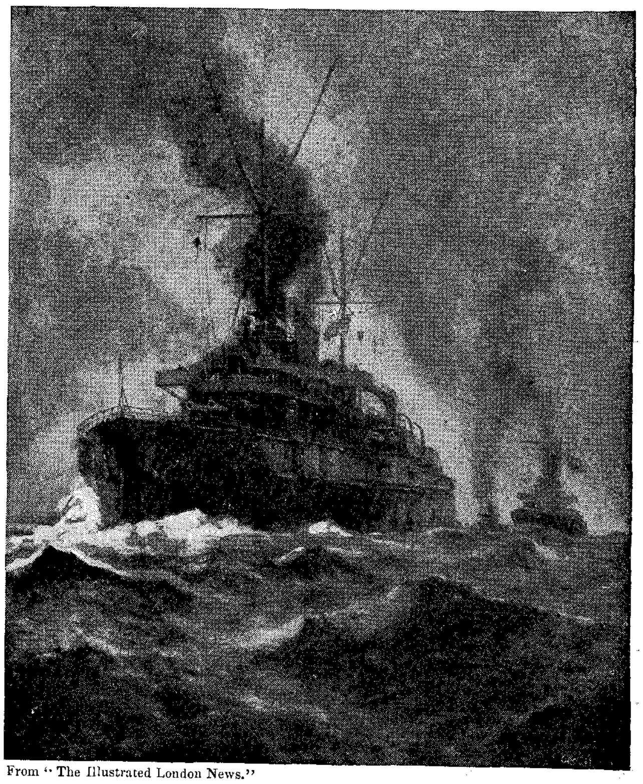
BIGGER THAN ANY BRITISH WARSHIP.

The new Brazilian dreadnought *Rio de Janeiro*. It is not only " very much larger than the *Minas Geraes* and *Sao Paulo*, already built for Brazil," says *The Sphere*, but is also " bigger by a good deal than any battleship in or at present in course of construction for our navy."

The Admiral turns to naval history in support of his views. The greatest sea-fights have been fought with small ships. As he reminds us:

> " We can not forget that the most famous naval heroes, such as Nelson and Farragut, always employed light and easily handled ships of war in their victorious conflicts. These small vessels have often won victories over larger and more numerous squadrons, and such victories may be won even to-day. Good fortune and favorable circumstances have always been important factors in successful warfare, but the defeated party generally owed his failure to inferiority in leadership, tactics, and general morale. But a fighter can trust as little to mere luck for victory as to the inferiority and deficiencies of his adversary. The issue of a war may be decided in a single battle, as history tells us, but generally as a matter of fact the unreadiness or inferiority of the conquered party insured his defeat before the battle was begun."

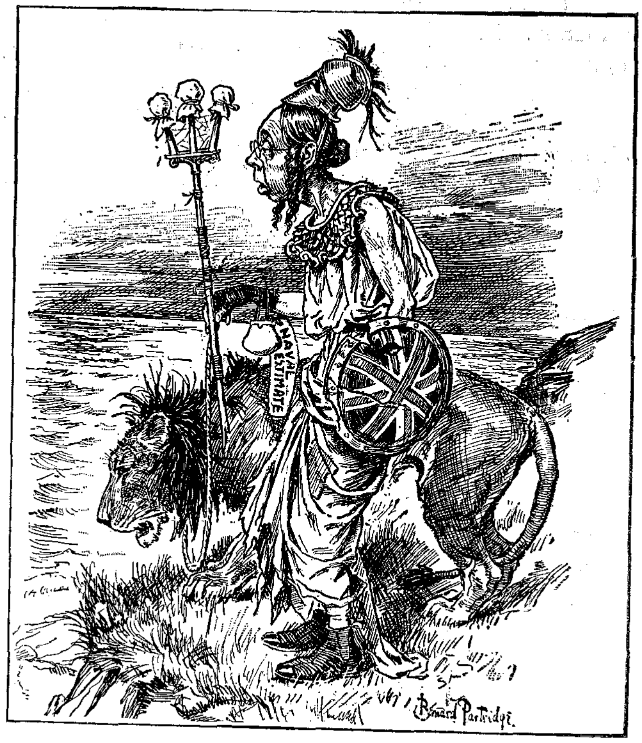
The Admiral sums up by defending the course Germany takes for keeping her powder dry, but is inclined to lay the onus upon England. His practical suggestion is that armaments be limited by international compact, and particularly that tonnage and size of war-ships be restricted. This, he says, would prevent a great loss of life and property in war, as all the national eggs would not be put into one basket.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



From " The Illustrated London News."

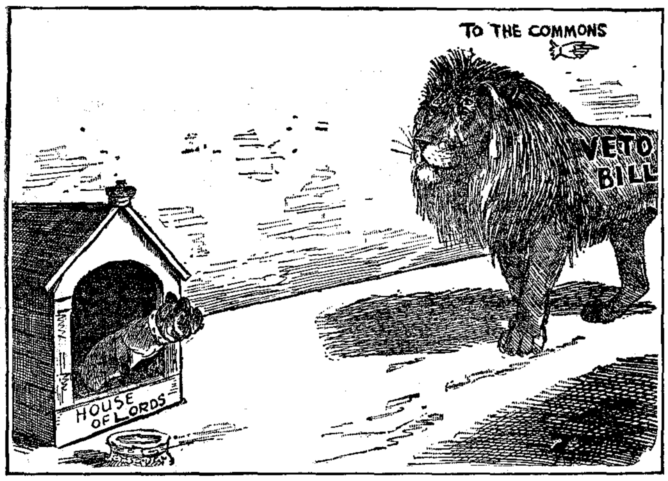
THE GERMAN DREADNOUGHT *WESTFALEN*,

One of the new fleet of marine monsters that are keeping the British awake nights.



A LITTLE NAVY EXHIBIT.

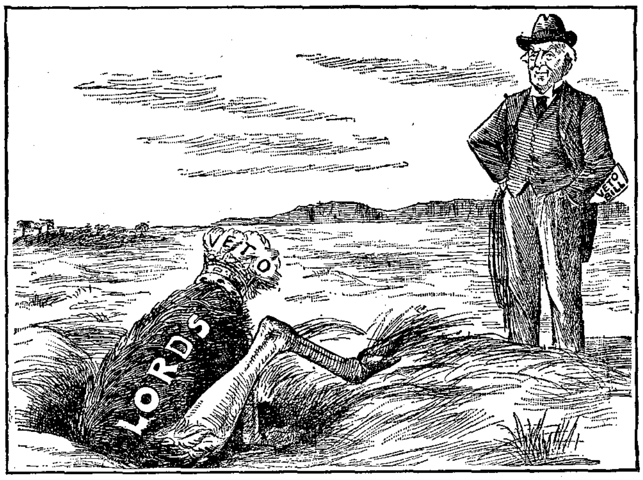
Design for a figure of Britannia, as certain people would like to see her.
—*Punch* (London).



A SERIOUS QUESTION.

"Shall I let him pass?"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



BUNKER OR BURIAL?

MR. ASQUITH—"If you really think you are going to bunker me by burying yourself, I don't mind. It's your affair!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

CARTOON RAPS AT THE PEERS.

WHAT STOLYPINE IS DOING FOR RUSSIA

THE RECENT retirement of Peter Stolypine from the head of the Russian Ministry and his swift restoration to power have called the attention of the European press to the work this strong man has done and is doing for the political life of Russia. The Russian correspondent of the London *Times* reminds the public of the well-known idea that the history of a people consists principally of the biography of its great men. It is a striking fact that the entire independent press of Germany, England, France, and Austria agree that Stolypine is the greatest man in Russia of to-day. The principal work he is credited with at the present moment is that of solidifying the political power of the people and creating in the Duma a national and not a discordant sectional assembly. The vote of want of confidence which was recently passed upon him under the French name of interpellation was called forth by the high-handed manner in which he acted as Gladstone acted when he obtained from Queen Victoria a warrant with the royal sign manual abolishing the purchase system in the British Army. Stolypine carried over the heads of the Duma a bill placing Poland as well as Finland in the position of ordinary Russian provinces. His enemies, the Socialists and Home-Rulers, found in his action here an opportunity for effecting his downfall. What the extreme radicals in the Duma thought about his aims is well stated in Mr. Jaurès's paper, the *Humanité* (Paris). Here we read:

> "Without doubt the project he had in hand was the establishment in Russia of a narrow and retrograde nationalism. The tendency of his policy was to crush in Poland the rights of the Poles as the rights of the Finns had been pulverized in Finland. . . . The momentary defeat of Mr. Stolypine indicates the revival of independent forces in Russian public life. The Russians are beginning to discover, in the give and take of party politics, a method of effecting a vigorous extension and development of their legal liberties. The near future of events will show this more plainly to us, and the salvation of the Russian people is at stake in this development."

But while Stolypine is resisting the radicals in the Lower House, he is also combating the reactionaries in the Upper House. Looking at the latter phase of his policy, the London *Times* declares that the Russian Premier is become "the champion of popular liberties" and is growing tired of "having the fundamental character of great reforms voted by the Duma consistently transformed by the Conservative party in the Upper House." Mr. Stolypine is reported in the *Novoye Vremya* as saying:

> "We Russians are too inclined to anarchy. The revolution below and the reaction above are two forms of the same tendency. If the country is to be regenerated this tendency must be arrested, whatever be the quarter in which it manifests itself."

The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) draws the English parallel which we cited above and says:

> "M. Stolypine's *coup d'état* certainly recalls what happened in this country over Purchase in the Army. Mr. Gladstone started out to get rid of it by means of an Act of Parliament passed in the ordinary way, but found himself blocked by the House of Lords. He solved the difficulty by abolishing Purchase in the Army by royal warrant. This led to a great commotion, but undoubtedly what was done was within the law, and the transaction stood, and was, in our opinion, justifiable. . . . Mr. Gladstone's action in the seventies should lead Liberals to suspend judgment on the present case."

The stand taken by Mr. Stolypine is loudly eulogized by the German Conservative and Government organ, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which credits him with the "single-minded aim of standing between old and new Russia, keeping the country in a condition of harmonious tranquillity, and saving the Ship of State from the flood of revolution."

Even stronger is the language of the Paris *Temps*, and the London *Spectator* puts things in the following clear light:

> "One thing alone is certain—Russia and the friends of Russia owe an unbounded debt of gratitude to M. Stolypine for the masterly statesmanship which he has displayed during the last five years. He has not only restored order to the country, but he has perhaps been the first of Russian Ministers in modern times who have not only promised reform but carried it out. He has borne the brunt of what is perhaps the most perilous period which the Russian Empire has gone through since the 'times of trouble' at the end of the sixteenth century. He has had the courage of his ideas and has carried through measures, in face of determined opposition, which are now universally acknowledged as tending toward the welfare and the progress of the country."

Of the difficulties this able statesman has met with and overcome this paper declares:

> "During the last two years M. Stolypine's position has been hampered by the open action and the concealed intrigues of the party of the Extreme Right, both in the Duma and in the Council of Empire. The strength of that party proceeded neither from national support nor from the personal talent of its members, but from the unexprest sympathy of the Crown. Hitherto, altho M. Stolypine was considerably hampered by the action of this party and was forced to compromise with it, he was nevertheless able to carry through that legislation and those reforms which he considered imperative and indispensable to the national welfare."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FIRE-ALARMS BY TELEPHONE

TELEPHONES are now quite generally used for sending fire-alarms, but in many cases, through excitement, wrong locations are given, or the person giving the alarm is misunderstood and the engines go to the wrong place. If the telephone is to be used for this purpose the advantages of a system to send alarms automatically and correctly are obvious. A recent telephone-alarm system which fills this need is connected directly with the telephone and can be installed in any desired location in a residence or building. In case of fire, all that is necessary is to take the small hammer that hangs by each of the alarm-boxes, break the glass front of the box, and push the button. Says a writer in *Telephony* (Chicago):

"In this system the fire-alarm box is connected to any operating telephone line, and so arranged that, upon breaking the glass and pushing a button, the telephone normally connected to this line is temporarily cut off and the connection to fire headquarters is automatically and instantaneously established through the switchboard. The fire-alarm box immediately proceeds to register its own number upon a tape at the fire headquarters, repeating the registering five times, the usual tape-punching apparatus being employed for this purpose. As soon as the transmission of the alarm has been completed, the fire-alarm box restores the telephone line to its normal condition so that the telephone may be used immediately. Before beginning the transmission of the alarm, the fire-alarm box automatically releases any connection which may be established on the line.

"Three styles of fire-boxes are furnished. For residences, stores, and places requiring only one station, a handsome mahogany box is placed in any desired location and operated as indicated above by breaking the glass and pushing the button.

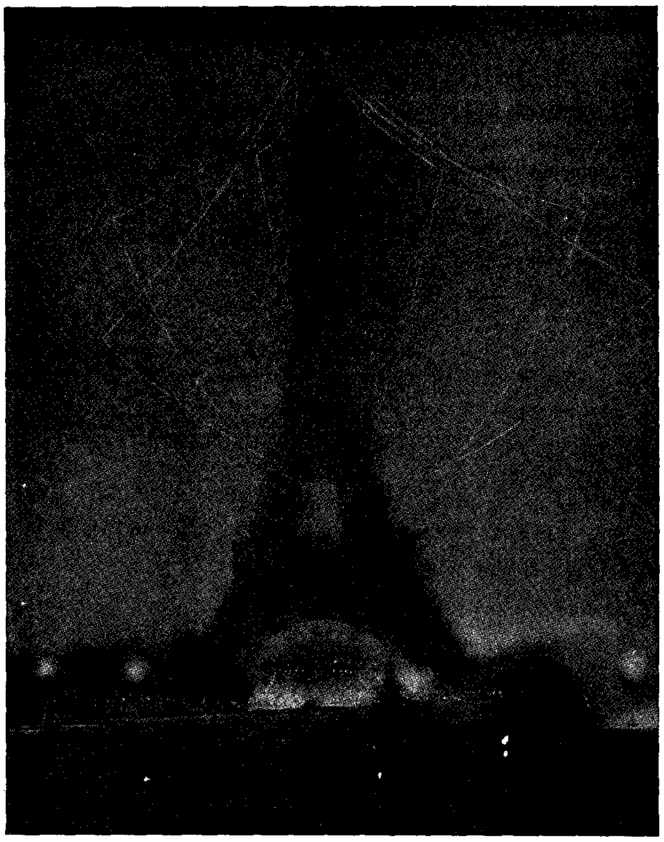
"For factories, hotels, schools, and large buildings a transmitting device enclosed in an iron case is placed in any convenient location in the building and may be operated by push-button as in the residence type, or connected with a thermostat system, whereby the fire-alarm signal would be automatically sent in upon the operation of a thermostat in any part of the building. Where the thermostat equipment is used bells are installed upon each floor of the building which give a local alarm at the same time the fire-alarm is being transmitted to headquarters.

"For small cities having no fire-alarm system, an iron street box is provided which may be placed at a telephone pole or in any desired public place and connected with any operating telephone circuit.

"The fact that this fire-alarm system operates on lines which are subjected to a test many times a day renders this method of giving fire-alarm service particularly reliable. In the automatic system of telephony the fire department is usually given a low number which is called practically instantaneously by the transmitting device of the fire-alarm box, and the time required to transmit the signal is the same at all hours of the day or night."

WIRELESS BY NIGHT

THE NEW wireless telegraph post on the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, uses such high electrical tensions that the antennæ glow by night with the brush-discharges that they give off, and even when this glow can not be seen with the naked eye it can be photographed, as shown in the accompanying picture, owing to the richness of the electrical glow in ultraviolet rays. This plant, which is said to be the largest now in existence, is able to raise the electrical potential of the antennæ to several million volts. It includes apparatus that produces sparks in such rapid succession that the listener at the receiving telephone hears a musical note. Says F. Honoré, in a descriptive article in *L'Illustration* (Paris, March 18):



THE EIFFEL TOWER HOLDING A NOCTURNAL CONVERSATION.

The antennæ, with an electric current of more than a million volts, appear luminous to the camera, and sometimes even to the naked eye.

"The installation of this important plant, long delayed by the injuries due to the inundation, is now entirely finished; and the new apparatus was able, several days ago, to reach and communicate with Canada with a very slight expenditure of energy. Soon our men will have at their disposal still greater electric power, which will enable the plant to carry to a distance whose limits it is difficult to estimate. At present, on the word of all men competent to judge, the Eiffel Tower station is without rival anywhere in the world."

The Eiffel Tower station, the writer goes on to say, has at its disposal about 90 horse-power, which will shortly be increased to 300. It includes two large halls, one for the transmission and reception of messages, the other containing the high-tension electrical apparatus. Messages are received solely by sound, with the electrolytic detector of Commandant Ferrié. The tension is very high in parts of the apparatus. As we read:

"The current, which traverses the hall of manipulation at a tension of 220 volts, not dangerous in case of accidental contact, passes into the high-tension room, where its tension is raised to 100,000 volts.

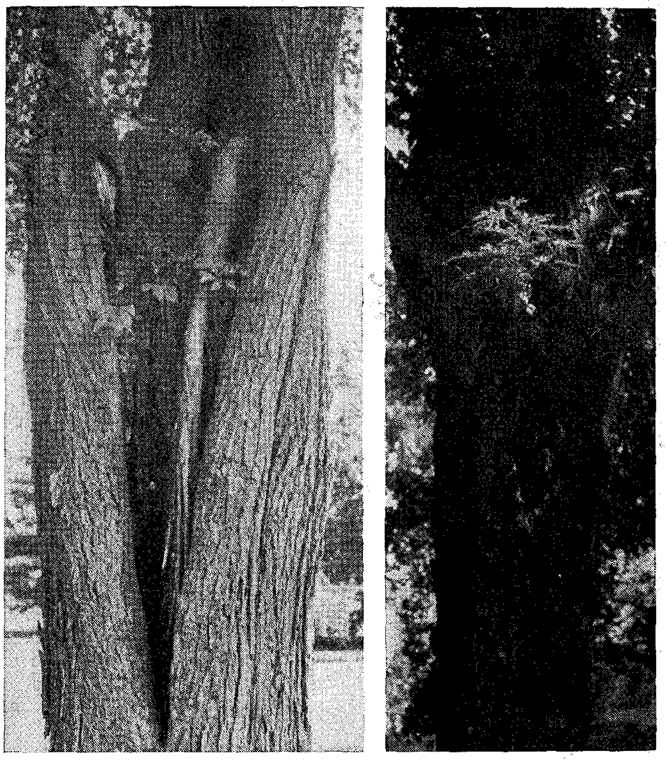
"At the top of the antenna, insulated from the Eiffel Tower by more than 20 feet of insulators, the tension reaches several millions of volts. On some nights the electric effluvia render the antenna luminous. Even when this is not the case, if the Tower be photographed with a sufficiently long exposure, the wires appear white on account of the ultraviolet radiations, invisible to the eye, which leave their impress on the plate.

"It should be added that the normal length of the Hertzian waves sent out by this apparatus . . . reaches 2,200 meters [nearly a mile and a half]."

In another part of the station is a plant for the production of the so-called "musical sparks." Instead of succeeding each other at the rate of about 20 to the second, there are produced 200 to 1,000 per second, and the receiving telephone gives them as a musical sound instead of as a rumbling noise. As the Morse alphabet of dots and dashes is used, the advantage of this is obvious. The control of pitch is so perfect that a tune may be played with the instrument, if desired, altho no practical use is made of this ability. With this new "musical" system, confusion due to interfering messages is avoided by simply changing the pitch of the receiving sound, making it easier to recognize. Communication is now established between the Eiffel Tower station and the Marconi station at Glacé Bay, Nova Scotia, and it has perceived signals sent from Senegambia, Africa, and from the Canary Islands. The difference in longitude between Biserta and Paris is now being determined with the aid of these wireless signals.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOSTER CHILDREN OF THE TREES

SEEDS BORNE by the winds or carried by birds often take root in the forks or on the branches of trees. The shrubs or trees that thus grow up oddly in unexpected places are called by Albert Morgan "foster-children of nature." Mr. Morgan, who writes on "Nature's Foster Parents and Their Children" in *Country Life in America* (New York, April 1), has been taking notes and photographs of these cases for more than a year in trees in and around Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. He writes that he noted in elms growing 15 to 20 feet from the ground eight currant-bushes, one asparagus root, two sunflowers, three woodbine, one poison ivy, three blackberry, one maple-tree, one fern, one basswood-tree, one elderberry; while on an old, decayed stump were seen, in passing, one elderberry, one blackberry, one fern, one composite flower. Fostered by red and sugar maples were a fern and a spiræa on the same tree but different branches, two horse-chestnut-trees, a sunflower, a fern, a goldenrod, a poison ivy, a hemlock, a sorrel, a plantain, and three blackberries. On ash-leaf maples were a blackberry-bush, an asparagus root, and other plants not identified. He writes:


HORSE-CHESTNUTS GROWING IN THE CAVITY OF A MAPLE.

A STURDY LITTLE HEMLOCK GROWING IN A MAPLE.

THE MAPLE AS A STEPMOTHER.

"You will observe that the shrubs and vines mentioned bear berries which many birds feed upon, and these berries are digested with the exception of the seeds, which are in time deposited with the bird guano wherever the birds alight or while in flight. This will explain the reason why so many currant, blackberry, elderberry, and other similar fruit-bearing shrubs are found growing upon trees and at heights varying from one to 25 and even 50 feet from the ground. The linden or basswood growing upon the elm was puzzling to me at first, and its leaves were not recognized. Farther up the road, about 300 feet to the northeast, was a large basswood with seeds pendent from small aeroplanes. (Compare the shape of these wings with the wings of modern aeroplanes and note the similarity.) There was need of no more searching, for it was immediately apparent to me that one or more seeds were probably detached and carried by a strong northeast wind until lodgment was found where the elm separated into large branches, and finding there a rich deposit of decayed bark, leaves, and dust, a germ sprouted and the progeny is now about two and one-half feet tall.

"Poison ivy and woodbine seeds are no doubt deposited by birds. Dandelion and other similar seeds—being pendent from a light fluffy substance which acts as a balloon or parachute—are carried by the winds. Maples, elms, birches, and some plant seeds have gills or wings which cause them to float in all directions and away from the shade of the parent tree when assisted by a strong breeze.

"What is most interesting (to me at least) is the sunflower as a foster child. Sunflower-seeds can not fly or soar because they have no wings, gills, or parachute-like attachment. Then how is it that you sometimes find sunflowers growing in trees at heights of from six to forty feet from the ground? Let me tell of a little observation and thought upon the subject.

"It was a wonder to me since I saw a specimen of sunflower with a stalk at least one inch in diameter, and flower-head about five inches across projecting from a hole in an elm-tree branch about forty feet from the ground. How the sunflower-seed ever found lodgment in such a place was long a mystery, but one day while in my garden in the fall of the year, a white-breasted nuthatch was noticed extracting seeds from their cells in a sunflower-head; then away flew the bird to an elm close by and tucked them into crevices in the bark and in decayed holes where branches had been sawed off. This was the end of the mystery. But why did the nuthatch (which I believe is insectivorous) take such an interest in seeds? One day this circumstance was mentioned to an acquaintance who suggested that perhaps the seeds attracted insects; this would seem to be the correct solution of the mystery, and his idea was accepted as a fact. No doubt more than one nuthatch has been surprized, upon visiting its storehouse, to find a full-grown sunflower instead of the seed left there.

"Still another phase of this life presented itself to me one day. Just across the street I was attracted by strange leaves and stems protruding from the decayed cavity of a maple, and upon closer observance the strangers proved to be horse-chestnut-trees, small of stature but promising. These trees grew about seven feet up in the maple, and were in all probability tossed into the cavity by some small boy where they became lodged in the odd maze of roots. Observe closely this photograph, and note the odd freak of nature in that this tree is literally a parasite to its own body which is partially decayed. The roots seem to have started from the upper edge of the healthy bark and finally gained a firm hold upon the decayed heart and renewed it, furthering its growth upward. These foster-children, however, as situated, you can imagine are at the mercy of droughts more or less, for they depend for sustenance upon the rain which runs down the trunks and branches and rests in cavities and crevices."

OUR SHIVERING GLOBE—Besides some of the big tremors which we call earthquakes, the earth is continually trembling and shaking very slightly. Sometimes the causes are known; sometimes they remain a mystery. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 11):

"Do you know that the earth on which we live is subject to continual pulsation? We do not mean mechanical jolting due to local causes (factories, traffic, etc.) nor accidental perturbations caused by earthquakes. The curves traced by seismographs enable us to point out certain relations between the small periodic movements of the ground and causes apparently remote. Thus, breakers, dashing against rocky coasts, may cause vibration at very considerable distances inland. Accord-

FEATHERY FRONDS OF ASPARAGUS IN THE CROTCH OF AN ELM-TREE.

A BEARING RED CURRANT BUSH FOSTERED BY AN ELM.

A SMALL SUNFLOWER ON A MAPLE-TREE, PROBABLY PLANTED BY BIRDS.

A BASSWOOD SPROUT ON AN ELM, FROM SEED BLOWN BY THE WIND.

STRANGE NESTLINGS.

ing to Wiechert and Gutenberg, there have been observed in Germany oscillations of this kind, very regular, whose period is between three and ten seconds; and which are due to waves of the North Sea breaking on the south coast of Norway. According to Hecker, violent winds may also excite vibrations at a great distance, having irregular periods of about half a minute. Finally, and this is the most singular point, there have been observed at Göttingen very irregular earth-oscillations with periods varying from three-quarters of a minute to three minutes, which are in constant correlation with the frosts in the southwest of Europe. The curve of the seismograph almost enables the observer to know the distribution of temperature in the region indicated. These curious oscillations have a well-marked daily period, with maxima at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and a minimum at 3 P.M. The clearest example of these quakings was observed on December 30–31, 1908, when the ground was displaced from its equilibrium position in a north-south line more than half a millimeter [$\frac{1}{50}$ inch] with a period of two minutes and a half."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEN BETTER THAN "SYSTEMS"

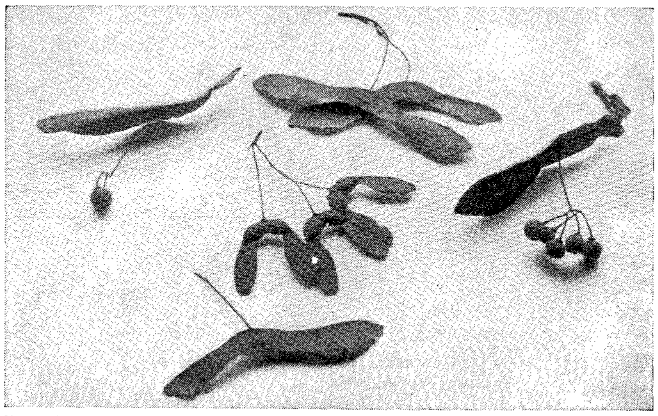
A SKEPTICAL view of "scientific management" is taken by no less an authority than *Engineering News* (New York), in an article over a page in length, reviewing the results achieved by efficiency experts in their new method of conducting business. The writer can not bring himself to believe that there is any such thing as a real "science" of managing a manufacturing or a commercial industry. Individual experts have done wonders in putting particular concerns on a systematic basis. This, however, he contends, is quite a different thing from the formulation of a "science" that may be applied to all concerns and put them all similarly in order. We read:

"The art of managing the work of others is old. Just as old is the endeavor to conduct management efficiently by the application of knowledge, intelligence, keen scrutiny of operating relations, and even the genius which often goes beyond all these. 'Scientific management' must mean something quite beyond this. It can have no other meaning than that, by study based on observation, certain general laws have been derived, whose intelligent application is capable of yielding results outstripping those of past practise; *not*, be it noted, that one man or another did actually achieve certain unprecedented results, but that back of such results lies a rational formulary, a set of known principles having logical interconnection, which enables others to attain similar excellence of management. More than this: Since the term 'scientific management,' as currently used, is not limited to particular applications, but indeed is claimed to have universal scope, this alleged science must consist not of principles of accounting control, or principles of sales management, or principles of shop administration, or principles of contracting management, but broadly of principles of management *per se*. Who that is familiar with the complex and ever-new problems, both human and mechanical, which arise in managerial work can recognize here a field for the development of a 'science'? Of course mere accounting systems, forms for cost-determining records, schedules of routine, and the like, however helpful as methods, are not science, nor do they even constitute management.

"If a true *science* of management has been developed—tho we have no knowledge of the existence of such a science, nor do we clearly perceive its possibility—is it credible that it should have been even fragmentarily in existence for five or ten years and no manual, text, or treatise setting it forth should be before the reading world? Such a science being of universal application and therefore unhampered and uncomplicated by the individual characteristics of different occupations or fields of labor, and being furthermore free from the tedious intricacies of mathematical evolution, could not be a long or involved thing, but would be contained by a small, simple book. No such book has come to our view. Frankly, we are skeptical as to the existence of the alleged 'science.'"

Ability to manage, the writer goes on to say, is personal—it is like success, founded on a natural gift and not on acquirements. It is Napoleonic. Napoleon could not teach his successors how he did it, and our successful efficiency engineers, some of whose achievements *Engineering News* admits are quite in this class, are no more able to impart their ability to others than he was. The writer goes on to say:

"The fact is that of the multitude of human affairs probably only a very small fraction is conducted with good efficiency. In every field, from running a department-store to directing a manufacturing corporation, the widest variation of directive skill exists. Presumably, if all department-stores in a given city were managed with equal ability, all would have about the same degree of success; if all engine-builders operated their works with the same degree of efficiency, all would prosper equally. And of course the fact is that they do not. Difference of opinion may arise on the question of why. But tho some should assert that in each case of preeminent success (high efficiency) the reason lies in some system or method of controlling procedure there in vogue, yet we feel certain that common sense warrants us in attributing the result to the man—or men—who are in charge. The personality of that man (or the joint personality of several) is the real forward-



Illustrations with this article from "Country Life in America."

TREE SEEDS PENDENT FROM "AEROPLANES."

pushing force. His particular methods are not ultimately responsible; while they are indeed momentarily the tool by which he achieves success, yet the same man if compelled to abandon that particular tool, that particular method, or if placed in another environment where that method no longer suits, would still be successful. . . . . . .

"We look forward hopefully toward abandonment of the sensationalistic campaign for industrial improvements and a return to sane discussion. If the deception of extravagant phrases can be removed, and common sense applied in all consideration of the subject, we doubt not that this result will be attained. Progress toward realizing whatever benefits reside in the new movement will then be unhampered."

WOODEN SHOES TO PREVENT HOOKWORM DISEASE

THAT THE comparative rarity of hookworm disease in Europe is due to the fact that the peasants of Southern Europe wear shoes with wooden soles, is asserted by Dr. W. F. Arnold, a retired naval surgeon, in *The Medical Record* (New York, March 25). The larva of the hookworm, as is well known, enters the body through the skin of its victim's feet. To go barefoot in a hookworm region is to invite the pest; to wear thin or ragged shoes is almost as bad. American machine-made shoes, despite their attractive appearance and cheapness, are not built to be hookworm-proof, Dr. Arnold tells us. In the first place, they are lightly put together and do not wear well. Then—what is still more important:

"It is the fact that it is virtually impossible to make shoes with sewed welts that are water-tight; and it is obvious that hookworm larvæ can readily penetrate into any crevice that will admit water; in fact, it is probable that their powers of active movement may enable them to enter in places where slight hydrostatic pressures such as affect shoes and the force of capillarity would not enable water to go. Still another good proof of the ineffectiveness of common shoes may easily be verified by testing their perviousness to sand—as is done daily in most parts of Florida. Not only will the particulate grains of sea-sand be found in abundance inside most shoes, but the much more finely divided, black organic matter that pervades most of the sand in that State after it has weathered for some time, will be quite noticeable both upon the stockings and the feet.

"Furthermore, the question of the perviousness of sewed shoes to water, muck, etc., is virtually granted by most of the persons employed in the tanning and dyeing trades; for they almost always wear, while at work, shoes with wooden bottoms. It is true that these wooden-bottomed shoes have soles that are thicker than could be made expediently of leather, whereby their wearers get the advantage of the additional elevation while at their sloppy work. But the vamps (or 'uppers') of the wooden-soled shoes are tacked into place, and they are thus made water-proof. I assume that leather of ordinary body is larvæ-proof, but it may not be. Obviously, great advantage would be secured by those who are exposed to hookworm infection if they would adopt securer footwear.

"The Southern European peasantry and many domestics and cognate laborers of both sexes use these wooden-soled shoes. They do not in the least resemble the Holland nor the German *clogs*. They are indistinguishable from ordinary shoes, especially those for women, at a glance; and the only modification in use is that they are large enough to accommodate a sort of a slipper, made usually of soft kid, to prevent excessive wear upon the stockings from the unbending wooden sole. They cost about the same as the shoes usually worn by working people, in spite of the duty now levied upon them on importation. Should they prove too noisy for use in schools by the pupils, this fault could be overcome by adding sheet-rubber soles and heels.

"If it be possible to popularize the use of such shoes in this country, I do not hesitate to predict more efficient protection from hookworm infection. Every up-to-date practitioner in the South can illustrate from his own experience instances in which newcomers thither have suffered hookworm infection; and, in the absence of direct proof of infection by ingestion of hookworm larvæ, . . . defective footwear must be blamed for such infection."

ARE DRUNKEN FATHERS OBJECTIONABLE?

THERE IS a strong popular prejudice against drunkards as parents. Their offspring are supposed to be injured by the paternal habits. Facts to the contrary having been put forward by Professor Pearson, of the Galton Eugenics Laboratory, a violent scientific battle has been waged in England—another instance, says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, April), "that scientific men hardly ever argue sanely and reasonably when alcohol is in question." The war began on the publication by Dr. Pearson and Miss Elderton last May of their conclusions that alcoholism in parents had little injurious effect on their children. Says the magazine named above:

"Of course, the publication of this paper not only startled sociologists, toxicologists, and scientific and medical men generally, but aroused a storm of dissent from all sorts and conditions of men and women. Those who knew least of the matter from its scientific aspect but were ardent teetotallers were naturally the most vehement in their denunciations of, to them, so atrocious a statement. However, the question was taken up, too, by the scientific adherents of abstinence, the chief champions being Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Mary Sturge, and Dr. C. W. Saleeby. In the correspondence columns of *The British Medical Journal*, during several weeks letters galore were contributed by the controversialists, the most prominent of whom were Dr. Karl Pearson and Sir Victor Horsley. Scientific men who discuss essential points in relation to the effect of parental alcoholism on offspring appear to argue almost as wildly as the ignorant. For instance, Dr. Karl Pearson in his particular sphere is an acknowledged authority; yet Sir Victor Horsley, who is perhaps the most celebrated brain surgeon of the world, states that all the statistics brought forward by Pearson are either manufactured or false. Further, Sir Victor Horsley discusses the evidence of Dr. Mott, one of the best known alienists of Great Britain, with the remark that he did not know what he was talking about, and this was for the reason that Dr. Mott had said that asylum evidence seemed to support the views of the Galton theorists.

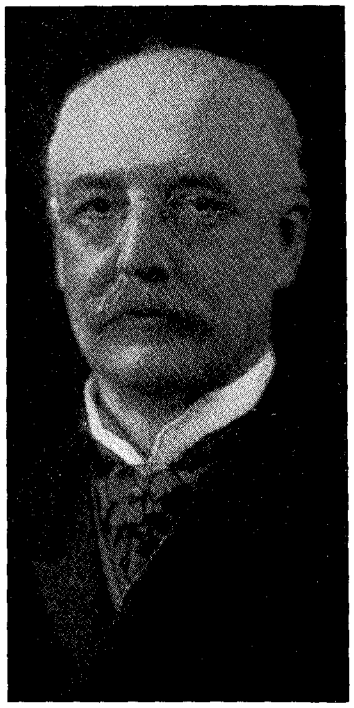
"Professor Pearson and Miss Elderton claimed to have found out from statistics collected that so far as intelligence, physique, and health of the children dealt with in their inquiry that 'the balance turns as often as not in favor of the alcoholic as of the non-alcoholic parentage.' Sir Victor Horsley criticizes the data supplied by Pearson and the manner in which it has been handled. The truth would seem to be that Professor Pearson has studied the matter to some extent from one side only and formed his opinion, while Sir Victor Horsley has strong preconceived views on the other side. Long continued argument between two such opponents will convince neither and therefore argument is more or less futile. On the other hand, it is well that the matter should be thoroughly ventilated and that the opinions of the most eminent authorities should be made known widely.

"As Dr. Joseph Collins says in one of his letters to a neurologist published in *The Medical Record* some two years ago, 'there are no real facts to show that the habitual use of alcohol in small quantities is dangerous to the adult consumer or pernicious to his descendants.' Still there is a physiological limit to the amount that may be taken without danger, and over and above this, the personal equation must always be considered. Excess of alcohol is in every case harmful both to the consumer and his children. The children of drunkards, according to the common belief, are always apt to be of unstable and nervous temperament and are more likely to become drunkards themselves than are the children of total abstainers or of those who drink in moderation. Kraepelin states that alcohol in small quantities if taken for a considerable length of time diminishes all form of mental activity, but this does not prove that the children of persons who take alcohol in such a manner suffer from their parents' habits. In fact, the case for total abstinence is as yet non-proven, altho it is absolutely certain that excess is bad for the individual and descendants. Taking everything into consideration, it might be better for the individual and the community at large if no spirit whatsoever were consumed, but the problem is difficult of solution, and the last word on the subject has been by no means said."

LETTERS AND ART

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING FOR THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING takes a long stride toward success when the superintendent of the New York public schools gives it his public allegiance and promised support. This was done at the annual dinner of the Spelling Board where Superintendent William H. Maxwell gave some weighty reasons for alining himself with the reformers. Sentiment was in no way mixt with his argument, for he began by saying that "by training and temperament" he was opposed to the whole matter. He "dislikes" the new forms; he "abominates" *thru* for *through;* and revolts from saying that "any one has not *past* an examination." But for all that he becomes an advocate of reform. Why?



WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,

Superintendent of the New York City public schools, who sees in simplified spelling the readiest means of teaching the foreigner to read English.

"Because I feel certain that, when generally used, it will be found to be the cause of very great individual and social uplift. Having become convinced that simplified spelling is necessary for individual improvement and social progress, among the great mass of people in the vast heterogeneous population of our city, I feel it to be a duty which I owe, and which every man who desires the improvement of his fellow men, owes to society, to sink individual prejudices and to advocate that which is for the welfare of all.

"My attention was first directed to this subject by considering the difficulties which we experience in teaching the vast hordes of foreigners who settle in this city to read and to write the English language. In 1909 the Immigration Commission appointed by the President of the United States made a careful analysis of the 26,000 students then in the high schools of this city. They found that 49 different races, speaking in their homes, for the most part, different languages or different dialects of the same language, were found in our high schools. They showed that of the high-school students 45 per cent. were American; 24 per cent. Hebrew; 11 per cent. German; 7 per cent. Irish; and 13 per cent. other nationalities. Among the other nationalities are included Italian, north; Italian, south; Danish, French, Norwegian, Russian, Swedish. Our high-school enrolment has increased from 26,000 to 36,000 since 1909, but I have no reason to believe that the proportions of the various races have materially changed since this census was made. It must be remembered, however, that the high-school students constitute a small, select group—the survival of the fit, if not of the fittest. To see the foreigners as they come from the steamers, you must enter our evening schools or the special classes for teaching English to foreigners in our elementary schools. Every winter we have from 35,000 to 40,000 adult foreigners in our evening schools, who come for the single purpose of learning to speak, to read, and to write the English language. In one elementary day school I have found as many as 29 different languages or dialects spoken by the children. It is not too much to say that to more than one-third of the pupils who enter the public schools of this city we must teach English, not as their native tongue, but as a foreign language. In no other city on this continent, in no other city in the world, are the people's schools confronted with conditions which make it so difficult to do thoroughly good school work."

The most important thing, according to Superintendent Maxwell, that the American school has to do for these foreign children, whom we are trying to convert into American children, is to teach them to read "with insight and intelligence." Reading he conceives to be "the all-important study for the masses, because this is a land of self-government." He goes on:

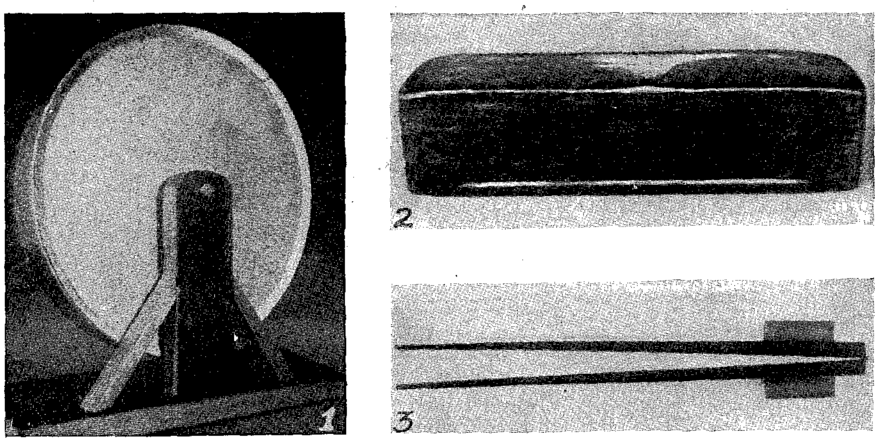
"'It is our policy,' said Dr. Harris, our greatest educational philosopher, 'rather to develop ability than to give exhaustive information. The printed page is the mighty Aladdin's lamp which gives to the meanest citizen the power to lay a spell on time and space.' He compared oral instruction to the loading of an emigrant train with ready-made products, and text-book education, which depends upon the power to read, to the shipment, rather of the machinery, appliances, and tools by which these products may be won from the wilderness by the pioneer himself. If, then, it be granted, as I think it must be, that the conferring of the power of self-help upon any child is the greatest boon which education can confer, and that this boon is conferred chiefly through giving him the power to extract information and thought from the printed page, it follows that any device which enables us to save time in the teaching of reading becomes not only an individual but a social and national blessing. I regard the difficulties of learning our arbitrary and unscientific ways of spelling words as the least part of the trouble. The real difficulty lies in learning to read. Every teacher knows with what joy the child perceives a new word which he can make out for himself by interpreting its phonetic elements, and with what consternation he beholds a word which, through its disregard of phonetics, he is unable to pronounce until he is told. It has been claimed that phonetic spelling would save from one to two years of school time for the average child. Certain it is that German children are at least two years ahead of ours in their scholastic attainments. This is chiefly because the German language consists mainly of words that are spelled as they are sounded. I am not certain that the introduction of complete phonetic spelling would save two years for our children, because there are other causes as well as arbitrary spelling that retard the progress of American children in school, as compared with German children. I am quite confident, however, that at least one year might be saved by the use of purely phonetic spelling. Let us suppose that the child has learned to spell phonetically 'puff' and 'muff.' He receives with consternation the intelligence that 'rough' and 'enough' are not spelled *ruff* and *enuff,* and when he learns that 'dough' is not *duff,* but bread in the making, and that 'cough' is not *cuff* or *co,* but the malady that so often affects his nose and throat, he naturally loses all faith in association and analogy.

"Professor Lounsbury has pointed out that one sound of *e* in let is represented in seven different ways: *e* in let; *ea* in head; *ei* in heifer; *eo* in leopard; *ay* in says; *ai* in said; and by *a* in many. Our good friend, Professor Matthews, has shown that the sound of long *o* is represented in at least thirteen different ways: So, sew, owe, O, Oh!, bow, roe, boat, beaux, bureau, haut-boy, yeoman, though.

"In all such cases, and their name is legion, all analogies fail; no rule is possible. The loss of time, bad as it is, is not the only evil which results to our public schools on account of our unscientific spelling. The memoriter process rendered necessary in learning to read and to spell produces disbelief in reasoning as a means of learning and a lack of confidence in inference. The result of falling into ridiculous mistakes by depending upon reasoning or analogy in spelling, is to make the child timorous about reasoning in arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar. The habit of depending upon memory exclusively in spelling engenders the habit of depending on memory in every other study and so retards progress in teaching children to think for themselves. If we had text-books in which every word could be sounded as it is spelled, it is not too much to say that every one of the 700,000 children in the public schools of this city would be enabled to advance in his studies at least two grades beyond the point which he reaches now before he is compelled to leave school, and would have larger powers of thinking and doing for himself. He would be more valuable to himself and more valuable to the community."

The superintendent of New York's educational system then discusses the means by which simplified spelling may find a place in the public schools—to which, he thinks, not enough attention has yet been paid. Thus:

"The only literature which I find among my memoranda on this subject is an article published about eight years ago by Professor Matthews. In this article he advises that the way to get simplified spelling into the schools is first to educate public opinion. His aphorism that 'with the spread of knowledge there will be a weakening of prejudice' is unquestionably true, but it is a very slow process. Possibly it is the only plan by which any reform may be accomplished in our great universities, which are nothing if not conservative; but the public schools aspire to lead rather than to follow public opinion. When a reform has been introduced in the public schools, if it is a true reform, no matter how much opposition may be encountered at the start, public opinion invariably comes to its support in the end. Such has been the history of every great reform established in the public schools during the past half-century. When Horace Mann advocated the abolition of corporal punishment in Massachusetts, he was denounced as a heretic and a sentimentalist. Yet for years corporal punishment has been unlawful in our city schools and every attempt to restore it has been defeated through the influence of public opinion. I can, myself, recall that when we first established, thirty years ago, a high school in Brooklyn, we did not dare to give it the name of high school because of the almost universal opposition of the taxpayers to be taxed for what they called higher education. Now any political party that attempted to abolish the high schools would be swept out of power at the next municipal election by an indignant public opinion. Precisely similar is the history of the kindergarten movement—the movement to safeguard the health of school-children by the use of play, physical training, athletics, and medical examination; the movement to elevate the teaching profession by requiring professional training, and by appointing and promoting teachers on merit; the movement to teach literature in elementary schools which has resulted in the establishment in the New York public schools of the largest circulating library in the world—nearly 7,000,000 volumes a year; the movement to put the whole child to school by teaching drawing and manual training; the movement to establish trade or industrial education, and the last of our great public-school reforms, to care for children who are defective, mentally or physically, as the semi-imbecile, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the crippled. All these movements have had the same history. Some reformer commenced the work. It proved its worth by actual trial. It began with the opposition of the public. It has proceeded with constantly increasing efficiency and has been accorded constantly increasing support. So it will be with simplified spelling. The first thing to do is to secure permission from the Board of Education to teach it in our schools. There if it will really accomplish what we believe it will accomplish—if it will save a year's time and labor in learning to read and write—if it will turn out our children better equipped with that power of reasoning understandingly which is necessary for a child to possess in a land of self-government, if it will assist our children in learning to think and so to be self-reliant, if it will make of each child a more efficient human being—for that is the ultimate test to which every school reform must be brought—then the work in the schools will educate public opinion, it will receive the enthusiastic support of citizens of every class and kind. Simplified spelling will repeat the history of the kindergarten and the high school, of manual training and physical training."

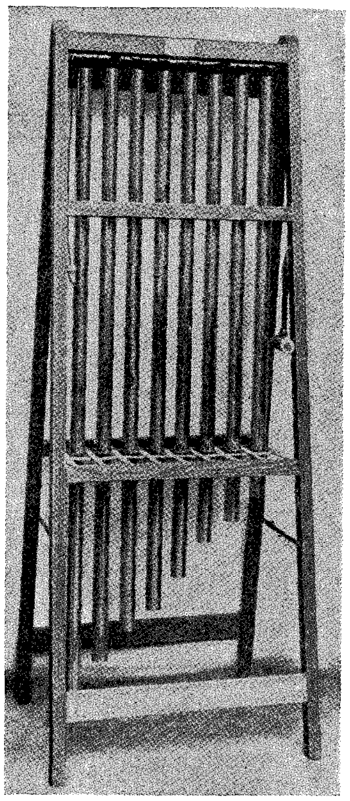


RAIN, HOOFS, AND WHIP.

(1) The hydrophon, a drum filled with pebbles to produce the noise of falling rain. (2) A Chinese wooden drum, beaten with canes, imitating the clattering of horse's hoofs or the steps of jig-dancing. (3) A wooden rattle that imitates the cracking of a whip.

Mr. Maxwell is not, however, precipitate in his advocacy of change. He does not advise the attempt to be made "to-day or to-morrow":

"Just at present the time is not opportune. Our public-school system in this city is confronted by a great peril. Our Mayor has caused to be laid before the legislature a new city charter. This charter contains an educational chapter which resolutely turns its back upon the best educational experience of the last hundred years. It provides for a paid board of education instead of the voluntary service that has brought numbers of our foremost citizens to work for the public schools. It provides that this paid board of education shall be subject in all things to a purely political board of estimate and apportionment. It removes from professional teachers every vestige of initiative which they now possess to control educational reforms, tho it may be truly said that every educational reform has originated with those who have made teaching the business of their lives. And yet I do not feel alarmed, because I know that the people, who are always sound at heart, will not permit the schools that are theirs to be permanently disabled. For a time, it may be, we shall have to make a desperate fight to hold the ground we have gained, but I have no fear for the final issue. When that fight has been fought and won, then will be the time to strike for the next great reform in school-work—the teaching of simplified spelling. In the mean time it is our business to get ready for the opportunity when it is presented.



STRAUSS'S CHIMES.

In his orchestra they appear on a scale larger than elsewhere.

"No subject can make any substantial progress in elementary schools until it has been reduced to a serviceable teaching form—in plain words, until it has been put into a good working text-book. The writings of the great philologists, both those who are physically present in this room and those who are with us in spirit, have been invaluable in preparing the way. They are those who go before to make our paths straight. They have done much, but they will do incomparably more if they will issue, clothed in the authority of their great names, a spelling-book in simplified spelling that will surpass in teaching method any spelling-book now on the market. Every religion that has made great headway in the world has put its doctrines into a catechism for the young; every subject that is successfully taught in the schools has its text-book for the teacher and its text-book for the pupil; and so must it be with simplified spelling. Scoffers will laugh and point the finger of scorn when they hear of a project to have this society, that numbers so many great names, produce so apparently insignificant a thing as a spelling-book or a primer. They may even have learning enough to indulge in the hackneyed quotation and tell us that the mountain has been in labor and brought forth a mouse. They forget that the primer is the chief pillar of our modern civilization and that the mouse may gnaw the cords of ignorance and prejudice that bind the sleeping lion of our own city masses."

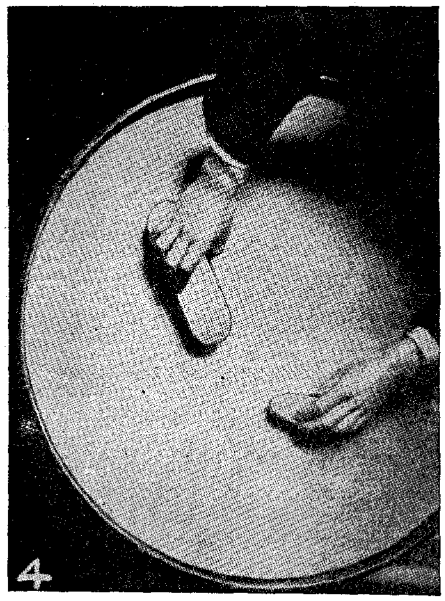
STRAUSS'S NEW INSTRUMENTS

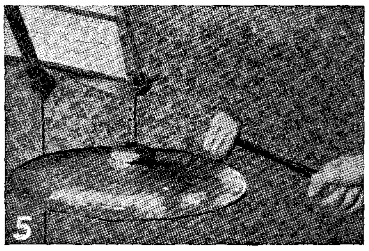
A GERMAN writer doubts whether Strauss, when he enlarged the orchestra of Beethoven and Wagner, by introducing the new instruments shown in the accompanying illustrations, has really enriched it. He thinks that Strauss was possibly misled by Wagner, who did indeed introduce new musical instruments to express his ideas; but Wagner's instruments produced musical sounds, not noise, says this writer in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin). Beethoven, too, we are reminded, introduced the sounds of nature in his "Pastoral Symphony." But Strauss, in doing likewise—

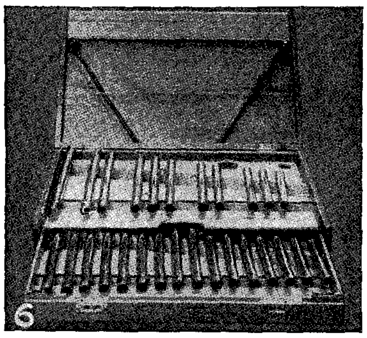
> "forgets that the only legitimate object of art in general is the representation of the beautiful. There are sounds in nature that are unquestionably beautiful, such as the singing of birds, but no common mortal, except perhaps Mr. Strauss, will attribute musical beauty to the noise of falling rain, to the clattering of hoofs, or the report of a gun. And Mr. Strauss forgets that classic art consists in the representation of a great and beautiful thought, exprest in the most perfect manner, with the smallest amount of means."

There is nothing more remarkable in modern musical productions, this writer further observes, than "the proportion of depth and magnitude of thought to the amount of means needed to produce them." Further:

> "If we should, for instance, honor Richard Strauss or Gustav Mahler, by comparing their compositions with those of Beethoven in reference to means used and effects obtained, we might find that proportions between the two have been exactly reversed.
>
> "Beethoven, in order to erect his most gigantic musical structure, the first movement of his 'Ninth Symphony,' made use of what would be called nowadays a small orchestra. It contained the usual string, wood, and brass instruments, the latter not even including a trombone. Yet this scantiness of means for the expression of thought was no obstacle for the genius of Beethoven in giving to the world the deepest and most imposing symphonic creation, which now and forever will excite the admiration of him 'who is touched by harmony of sounds.' It is the boldness in his construction of periods, his rhythm, and his energy in the polyphonic treatment of motives, simple and unpretentious as they are, which captivate the ear of the listener, and not the deafening noise of a multitude of instruments, which were never intended for the production of musical sounds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

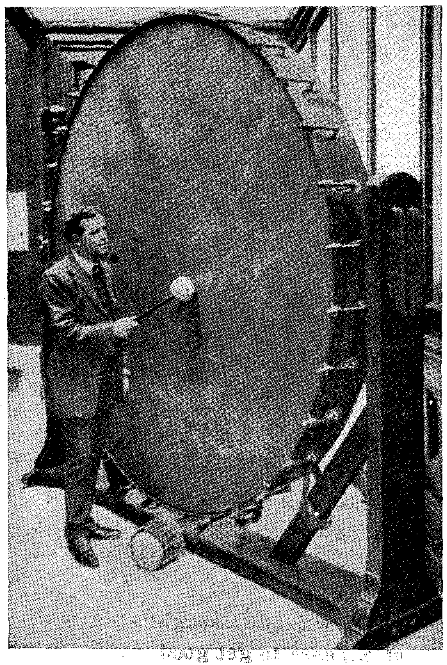






FLOOD, LIGHTNING, AND CYMBALS.

(4) A drum rubbed with brushes to imitate the sound of rushing water or escaping steam. (5) Lightning cymbal, to supplement the thundering drum. (6) A Tubaphon, consisting of small metal tubes resting on a wooden frame, used to give the effect of miniature chimes.



THUNDER AND ARTILLERY.

Strauss's orchestra employs this instrument to produce a peal of thunder or the roar of great guns.

DANGERS OF LITERARY PRUDERY

ANOTHER movement for a species of literary censorship in England has called forth a spirited protest against "the schoolroom standard" of literature from a writer in the London *Daily Mail.* This champion of freedom warns us that historically extreme "Puritanism" has been a prelude to degrading license, and that our real danger lies in an exaggerated reticence which stimulates unhealthy curiosity and prurience. The immediate cause of his protest was the publication of a manifesto in which the signers including several persons of moderate distinction, express their desire, immediately by pressure and ultimately by legislation, to prevent and prohibit the sale of fiction which in their opinion is "unfit for perusal by any modest girl." For, they hold, what is "unfit for a modest girl" must likewise "do untold harm to the moral character of all readers."

This "schoolroom standard," the protesting writer argues, would certainly lead to the suppression of "Romeo and Juliet" and other Shakespearian plays, "and surely that would be a pity." Continuing, he says:

> "Of course no one will deny that the literature with which the signatories are mainly concerned is, in many respects, very different from Shakespeare—notably different in artistic merit. Some of us are disposed to think that English fiction has, in the last decade, reached its nadir. But is it not possible that remedies, like that which the signatories propose, will merely aggravate the disease? And is it not further possible that the state of mind which has suggested this remedy is, in some measure, the cause of the disease? The unrestricted Elizabethans produced masterpieces; then 'a few years afterward,' to quote Matthew Arnold—the least licentious of men—'the great English middle class, whose intelligent sympathy had upheld a Shakespeare, entered the prison of Puritanism.' What was their first act upon emerging? To produce the loathsome comedy of the Restoration. Nobody will doubt that Wycherley and Vanbrugh were the result of a reaction. May we not now be passing through a similar stage—feeling the reaction from that indescribably 'smug' period in English literature which has made the term 'mid-Victorian' a by-word?
>
> "The virile Englishman of the sixteenth century would never have tolerated the nauseating fiction which is produced in this country to-day. But that, one would venture to suggest, was because of his virility, because of his strong and honest grappling with the problems of existence. Cultivate, as you have for half a century been cultivating, a shame-faced public, and, human nature being what it is, their modesty will soon develop into a prurient curiosity which a depraved literature will be

produced to satisfy. Of course there are undoubtedly topics suitable for discussion among honest and healthy adults which could not properly be discust by 'modest girls' or 'right-minded lads.' But as regards the latter, at any rate, it would seem quite possible that the fault of the present system of education lies in the direction of reticence rather than of candor."

He then quotes Mr. A. C. Benson in opposition to cowardly reticence in the moral education of boys, and goes on to say of the manifesto:

"It is earnestly to be hoped that a generally thoughtless public will realize how objectionable such proposals are: first, because they attempt to impose the schoolroom standard on artistic production; secondly, because they tend to promote an unhealthy condition in the public mind; and, thirdly, because they encourage, if they do not actually teach, a deplorable attitude of exaggerated reticence in the education of the young."

TENOR MADNESS OF ALL TIMES

NEWSPAPER writers talk of the "Caruso madness" as a modern malady; but it differs from ancient afflictions only in the object that furnishes the microbe. So we must believe from Mr. Louis C. Elson's account of how "in all ages and countries, mankind has been prone to idolize the possessor of a phenomenal voice." In ancient Rome the entire populace would often be captivated with the high voice of this or that great singer, usually a slave from Cadiz. The post of "choregus," or leader of the chorus, in old Roman and Grecian plays, was much sought after by rich men, who went to no end of expense to get good vocalists and rich costumes in the hope of earning the laurel wreath in return. When we compare some of these habits of ancient days, as Mr. Elson reviews them in *The Musician* (Boston), with our own exploits with operatic favorites, we find a sympathetic bond with the past. In Rome, Mr. Elson points out, the vocal fashion was set by no less a person than the Emperor Nero himself, and he seems to have had some of the foibles that are attributed to prima donnas:

"We get a very good glimpse at the vocal customs of ancient days by studying the life of this monarch. His songs were often dramatic monologues, sometimes four or five hours long. It was no joke to be in the audience in those times, for the Emperor posted his soldiers right and left to watch if anybody yawned or tried to go out, and any exhibition of impatience or boredom was speedily settled by killing the offender. Yet persons occasionally jumped from the windows and thus escaped, according to Suetonius.

"Nero's singing-teacher occasionally gave him exercises in which he was to lie flat upon his back and breathe and sing with heavy sheets of lead upon his stomach. If he spoke too loudly or ran any danger of hurting his voice in giving an address, an especial slave in attendance was ordered to clap a napkin over his lips to restrain him. Nero loved to receive recompense for his songs, not from any avarice, but from the fact that this stamped his artistic value. The senators of Rome more than once took advantage of this foible and engaged the Emperor to appear in a *soirée musicale* in their palaces. On one occasion he was offered 1,000,000 sesterces for a single appearance. As this sum would be equivalent to $37,500 of our money this may stand as the highest salary ever paid to a singer and causes the rewards of even a Patti to seem small."

Mr. Caruso's frequent troubles with his voice have been attributed in some quarters to his growing habit of singing too loudly and so straining the vocal cords. This also was a vice of ancient days, for Mr. Elson says "much of the ancient solo-singing was very loud and very high." He has some curious facts to relate about the ancient study of the hygiene of the voice:

"Certain songs in Athens, called 'Orthian,' were altogether in the highest register and so dangerous that Plutarch, the singing teacher, warned his pupils of the danger of bringing on convulsions, or hernia, in singing them. The *Phonarci*, or vocal teachers, of that epoch trained both singers and orators, and in fact oratory was then but a species of chanting. Cicero, the great orator, always had a slave behind him, to sound the pitch at intervals, during his addresses. Demosthenes chanted his orations.

"In ancient Athens the singers often used a demulcent containing gum tragacanth. Onions and garlic were considered beneficial to the voice. Eels and starchy vegetables were also recommended. Cubebs, gum arabic, gum tragacanth, extract of pine, oil of almonds, and thyme oil, were among the remedies and preservatives used by the Athenian public singers.

"Our modern opera singers have not changed much from such remedies. Yet there 's much difference among operatic stars as to what is best to use for toning up the throat. In a long career as musical critic the present writer has been brought in contact with many vocal celebrities and has garnered up some of their favorite prescriptions. Here are a few of them:

"A very prominent English tenor used sherry and egg shaken up just before going on the stage. A celebrated alto pinned her faith upon cold tea with a slice of lemon squeezed into it. A distinguished baritone believed that a few raw oysters were beneficial to the song following after them. Usually all doctors agree that smoking dries the throat and is prejudicial to good singing, but two eminent basses, one German and one English, constantly smoked in the green-room, one of them telling the present writer that he believed it kept the throat warm and prevented taking cold. One great Swedish soprano would often eat, or at least chew, a salt pickle before going on to sing. In short, scarcely any two singers seem to agree upon a prescription in this important matter. Yet a single exception may be made here. Three very prominent singers, one of them the greatest living soprano, have turned to light drafts of champagne when singing under a cold or in a fatigued condition."

To the unmusical the memory feats displayed by operatic singers offer something for marvel. It was an easier matter to learn and retain a rôle in days when pleasing tunes or flowing harmonies were sung. Yet when once the difficult rôles are studied, says this writer, it is almost impossible to forget them:

"This is particularly the case with the operas of Wagner. The present writer was once in company with Edouard and Jean De Reszke when the topic of Wagnerian rôles was broached. At that time both were studying parts in 'Tristan und Isolde' in German. They said that if a few measures of their part in the opera were to be played on the piano they could instantly continue the music without further prompting. This test was applied in various parts of the opera and invariably met with perfect success.

"With one more instance of the tenacity with which a Wagnerian rôle clings to the memory, and a very remarkable one, we may draw our operatic romance to a close.

"It was in Boston, some dozen years ago, that Walter Damrosch, with a strong German company, was giving opera at the Boston Theater. 'Lohengrin' was the opera of the evening when the tenor who was to have been the *Knight of the Swan* was suddenly incapacitated. A tremendous audience was present and it meant disaster to dismiss them. A speech was made informing them that Max Alvary had been sent for and would probably appear in the course of half-an-hour. But Alvary would not come at such short notice and blank despair was settling down upon all concerned. Then the business manager of the theater, Mr. Fred E. Pond, remembered that there was a tenor performing at the Castle Square Theater, who had long before sang the part of *Lohengrin*. Upon this hint two men started for that theater in a cab, carrying the armor of the hero along with them. Barron Berthald, the tenor, was then upon the stage, singing in the first act of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie.' A hurried consultation with the management was held, and when the Scottish hero came off he was seized upon, and to his great astonishment rushed into the cab. They took off his kilts and clothed him in his armor, while they were explaining what was wanted of him. To their delight he consented to make the trial. In a very few moments he was upon the stage of the Boston Theater, singing *Lohengrin*, without rehearsal, a part that he had not sung in half a dozen years. The present writer remembers well how his voice trembled as he began his 'Farewell to the Swan.' The fear was but momentary, however, for within half an hour of the time that he had been singing in English and in kilts, he was singing in German and in glittering armor, and his evening, which began with *Bonnie Prince Charlie*, ended triumphantly with *Lohengrin*, a very decisive proof that the music of Wagner, once learned, can never be forgotten."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"OUR NEIGHBOR" IN MEXICO

SOMEHOW good will ultimately come from the present manifestations of discontent south of the Rio Grande, believes the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, the Rt. Rev. Henry D. Aves. Not the least of these coming benefits, he writes in *The Churchman* (New York), will be the fact that the American will come to know better, and to respond more freely, to the needs of his Mexican brother. Certain social and industrial conditions exist in Mexico which must be remedied before its Government "can ever hope to rest on a basis of permanent stability." The better knowledge of these conditions that people in the United States will gain by reason of the present outbreak will not only give them "a more general, intelligent, and sympathetic appreciation of the great fundamental needs from which Mexico is suffering to-day both as a people and as a nation," but will also, believes the Bishop, "quicken in them a livelier sense of neighborly responsibility and a deeper desire to render neighborly service." Indeed, we are told, it is largely because of the American resident's failure hitherto to recognize the human element in the land he is commercially exploiting that there has been a rising tide of animosity toward the "Gringo" in Mexico. The writer continues:

By courtesy of "The Churchman," New York.

BISHOP HENRY D. AVES,

Who shows that Americans have been too neglectful of the welfare of Mexicans while trying to profit by their rich natural resources.

"Much is said of the splendid part American enterprise has played in the development of the natural resources of Mexico—the railroads built, the mines and forests opened, the oil, rubber, and fiber industries planted, the water-power harnessed, the irrigation plants established, etc.; and it is all quite true. American capital, enterprise, vision, venture, and push have done very much toward forcing the land to yield its increase.

"But the shield bearing this truth has its other side and color, and from the viewpoint of the thoughtful native, who is jealous for his people and nation, it looks more like an intrusive exploitation—an industrial invasion and spoliation of rich resources by a people to whom they do not naturally belong. And the Government is faulted for thus giving to foreigners concessions that admit them to the chief sources of the country's riches; and the grievance has voiced itself with growing loudness in what has become a political slogan: 'Mexico for Mexicans! Down with the Gringo!'"

"Sadly small" has been the interest shown by Americans in the "welfare of Mexico as a *nation.*" Bishop Aves goes on:

"We are told that little less than a billion of American dollars are invested in the development of the material resources of Mexico. Great things have been done, certainly; and yet Humboldt's saying of a hundred years ago is true to-day: 'Mexico is a beggar sitting on a bag of gold.' And if the governmental fabric is felt to tremble a bit ominously to-day, may it not be because the 'beggar' has been forgotten in the eager interest for his 'bag of gold'?

"It is fair to believe that very many of the Americans who represent large financial interests in Mexico, and who are credited with having done very much for the country's material prosperity, would have done more than they have done for the social, industrial, and educational interests of the people, if they had but realized, as the present trouble may help us to do, the importance of the human element in a country's development, prosperity, and national stability."

The Bishop then proceeds to show what has been left undone of those things which we ought to have done for the welfare of our Mexican neighbors:

"Of all the great American mining and smelting companies delving after gold and silver in Mexico, not one, so far as I am able to learn, has placed here an institution of any kind for the intellectual, moral, social, or spiritual betterment of the people. The Spaniards did better than that. Not so very long ago an American oil company entered Mexico and created a market for itself by giving away its lamps, filled and lighted (how wise are the children of this world!), and since then they have developed not only a market but a field from which untold fortunes have been realized, and yet, if there is a single institution, school, home, hospital, library in this country that represents the humane interest of any member of that great corporation in the millions of poverty-stricken people here sitting in darkness, it is not generally known. American iron interests in Mexico have been great. The name of one good and great iron master is stamped on the thousands of miles of steel rails that span the Republic; and yet there is no monument to the beneficence of that good name among all the destitute and illiterate millions that represent two-thirds of the social fabric of the nation.

"Aside from a few mission chapels, schools, and hospitals, two or three branches of the Y. M. C. A., and a Crittendon Home, there is little to remind the Mexican that his robust and prosperous brother beyond the Rio Bravo has any interest in his personal welfare. And yet, if the present strife—whatever may be its outcome—will only call the attention of that brother at the North to the fact that he is his brother's keeper in a more intimate and personal sense than is contemplated by the Monroe Doctrine; if it will show him that the best help that can be offered to this country, because the help it most needs, is help to strengthen the foundations upon which its Government must rest if it is ever to rest securely—a moral, social, and educational help in the development of its people into a righteous, intelligent, patriotic, and peace-loving citizenship—then neither this nor the revolutions that may follow will be entirely in vain."

JEWISH DEPENDENCE ON THE KING JAMES BIBLE—When those bishops and scholars, Puritans and High-Churchmen met in the drawing-rooms of Hampton Court Palace in January, 1604, under the presidency of King James I., to prepare a new translation of the Bible, "what a pity it was," says Rabbi J. Abelson in the London *Jewish Chronicle*, that there was not at least one rabbi to whom present-day Jews might point with pride. This, he adds, "is certainly England's loss as well as ours; it is one of the penalties she, like Spain, had to pay for banishing the Jews." Thus to English-speaking Jews this year's tercentenary joys "do not come unmixt with a note of disappointment";

"We have as yet no portable English-Jewish version of the Bible. This is a thousand pities. Our children and our theological students are still condemned to draw their most vital spiritual nourishment from a Bible which, with all its acknowledged beauties and excellences, yet possesses features that are both alien to the staple things of our faith and contrary to the spirit of past and present Jewish accepted interpretation. There is a touch of tragic irony in the fact that we who have done so much in the past to give others a Bible, can do so little in the present to give ourselves one. Perhaps the present tercentenary will remind us that it is time to rake up the slumbering embers. The fire is there, surely enough. The flame will come, let only the craftsman apply the match."

But the Jew can not help pointing with pride to the dependence of the learned translators of the Bible in all ages "upon the extent and accuracy of their Hebrew scholarship":

"Hebrew is the casket which held the treasure. All honor to the learned translators for their skill in unlocking the casket and dowering the world with its priceless contents! But honor to us also in that it is our own national tongue that has thus made the larger world outside us its debtor forever!"

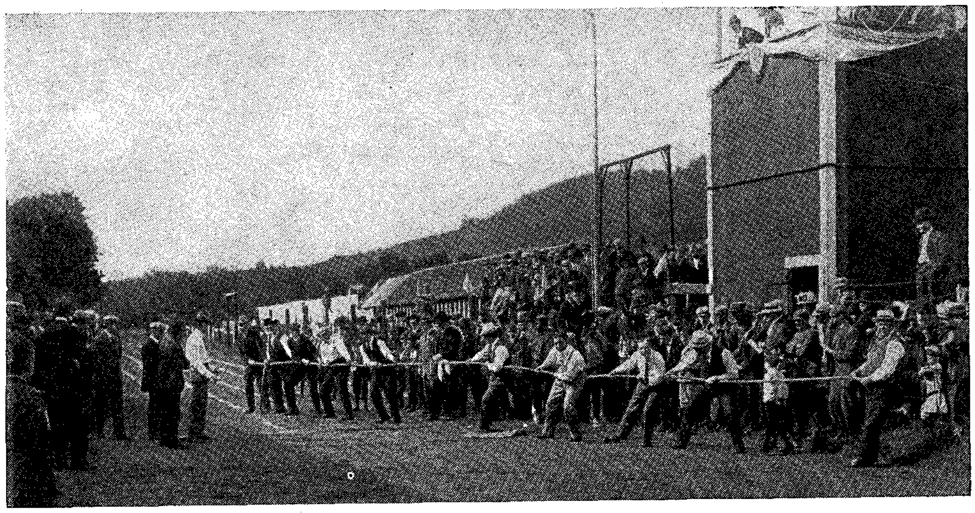
St. Jerome, in preparing the Latin translation of the Scriptures, known as the Vulgate, sought instruction from Jewish teachers. Moreover:

"He mingled freely with Jews in order to get a correct idea of the Jewish pronunciation of Hebrew—which, however, he never succeeded in obtaining. And altho his success in rendering the Hebrew Old Testament into Latin gained for him the reputation of being the greatest Christian Hebraist of his time, this was only relatively to the fact of his being a Christian. Weighed by Jewish standards his knowledge was faulty, and hence, his exegesis was defective. But altho his general feeling toward the Jews was anything but friendly, he had the grace in several of his prefaces to his translated books to acknowledge his deep debt to Jewish methods of interpretation."

THE Y. M. C. A. "SOCIALIZING THE COUNTRY"

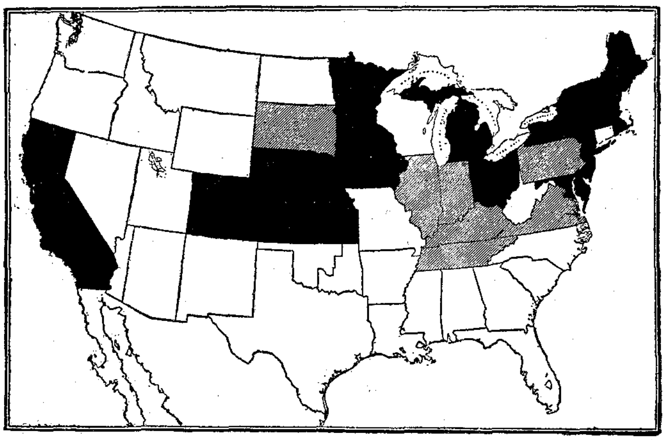
OF THE agencies now at work to stem the cityward drift and keep the country boy on the farm, the Y. M. C. A. must be reckoned among the most effective, according to no less an authority than the Country Life Commission appointed by President Roosevelt. In its report the Commission even speaks for an extension of the Association's present activities for the social and moral betterment of rural communities, for "there is apparently no other way to grip the hearts and lives of the boys and young men of the average country neighborhood." For fifteen years, it seems, the Y. M. C. A. has been constructing an organization for rural work in this country and Canada, which now extends to 52 counties in 22 States and provinces, and reaches some 25,000 men and boys in 750 different rural communities. Thus all over the country, writes Truman S. Vance in *The Independent* (New York), "county secretaries are gathering little groups of country and village young men and boys together for everything from Bible-study to amateur theatricals." We read further:

"The singing-schools and debating clubs of former days, baseball, banquets, or Bible-study are all religious work to these young apostles of the religion of uplift. It is all done through a system of local leadership. Country doctors, bankers, and farmers give practical talks, socials and revivals are held, exhibits at country fairs and athletic meets, all are under the direction of local young men, who form a sort of holding company for interdenominational and general community interests. But the difficulties are great. I doubt exceedingly if any but country boys would regard as possible many of the things they do. Recently a little group of these young people essayed to give a clean little entertainment. There were but two buildings in the community of a public nature, the schoolhouse, which was divided into two rooms, 16 by 20 feet each, and the church, which was not to be thought of. (Oh, that the country church, often the only building large enough to be a community center, would be dedicated to the whole service of God and not to only that narrow bit of it that priestcraft has imposed on us as the whole of it.) The play was finally given in the schoolhouse. The partition between the rooms was sawed around, hung on hinges, and swung up to the ceiling of one room, and seventy people were seated and as many more stood inside the building or outside to see the outcome of the first bit of community effort in recent years.



WHEN COMES THE TUG OF WAR.

One event in the "community play-day," under Y. M. C. A. auspices in a Vermont village. Among the zealous tuggers on the rope are a prominent Vermont politician and a State Agricultural Commissioner.



THE NATIONAL SCOPE OF THE Y. M. C. A. COUNTY WORK.

In the States in black, the State Y. M. C. A. organizations carry on the county work through trained experts. In the gray sections such a plan has been adopted and many of the necessary men will be secured before the end of the year.

"There is need of but small equipment in this rural work. I know of a little building 10 by 14 feet in which a group of fourteen held their debates, had their reading and social room, and met for weekly Bible-class. While only two per cent. of the counties in the United States have this work, the number is doubling every three years and increasing greatly in effectiveness. The principle of getting the people of each community under their own problems, yet having one or more paid men in each county to discover and train the local leaders, is undoubtedly the right one. Their work of getting the names of thousands that leave the country and having them looked up and won by the churches and associations in the cities brings help and friends to them just at the time they most need them."

The crying need of the country, according to many writers on the "rural uplift," is better social life. This the Y. M. C. A. tries to furnish —"to socialize the country." To quote from a statement furnished by the editor of *Rural Manhood* (New York):

"It takes isolated communities and brings them together under the county work plan; it brings isolated individuals together in groups; it brings communities together in play, in intercommunity debates, in intercommunity agricultural contests, and in intercommunity church movements. It eliminates the tendency to social stratification, or the formation of cliques, which result naturally from a lack of social direction. A many-sided program of social activities is carried out, involving neighborhoods, various homes and families, boys and girls."

There is also a special effort made to show the discontented younger generation the possibilities of soil production. For this purpose there are contests in corn-growing, poultry-raising, and fruit-growing, classes and demonstrations in potato-raising, dairying, reforestation, and stock-judging. To help in this work experts are secured from experiment stations and agricultural colleges:

> "One-day courses are set up in various communities. The county secretary accompanies the experts from community to community. In some of the regularly organized counties as many as fourteen and sixteen rural centers are organized. This forms a ready approach to a discussion and a solution of the economic problems before the younger generation, through the extension department of agricultural colleges and similar institutions."

Rural recreation, "another great factor in achieving a healthy consummation of content and normal living," is furnished through "community play-days" and "carnivals." Every one takes part, we are told—"in one instance as high as 90 per cent. of the entire community turned out to spend the day together, the girls in their particular games, the boys in baseball and outdoor basketball, the smaller children in sand-boxes and other games."

Among the religious activities of the Y. M. C. A.'s county work are enumerated the starting of Bible-study classes, cooperation with the Sunday-school, and meetings in isolated neighborhoods. This is a very real phase of rural church federation, declares *Rural Manhood*, "the bringing together of community forces—boys and young men—regardless of denominational lines, and the working together for a community program involving the entire realm of economics, education, social life, civics, recreation, the home, and the spiritual forces."

A SOCIAL DINNER.

Men and boys sitting together at a noon-day feast provided by their wives and mothers. This is one of the social features of a one-day Y. M. C. A. course in agriculture

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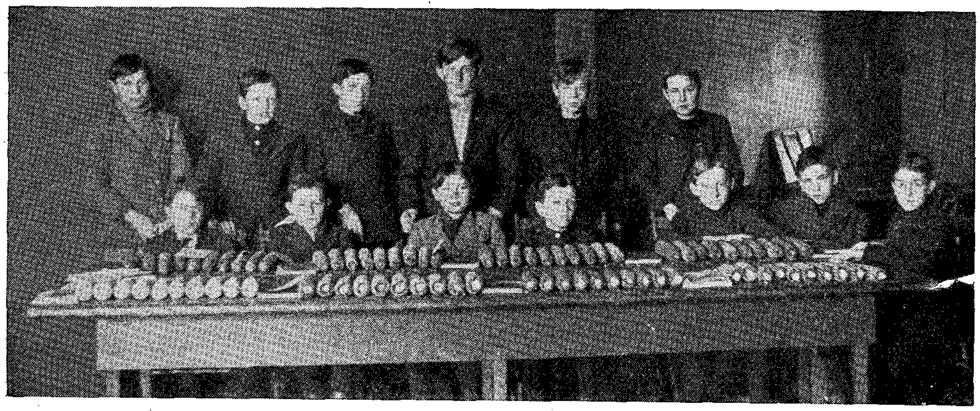
CHRISTIANITY FACING ISLAM

PERHAPS the greatest of all missionary problems is to be found in Christianizing the followers of Mohammed. This problem was manfully faced at the second Conference on Missions to Moslems held in Lucknow from January 23 to 28. At the first meeting of this association at Cairo in 1906, we learn from *The Church Missionary Gleaner* (London), there were some 62 workers present. This year over 300 workers attended the gatherings, representing 54 organizations and societies, and "the educational and inspirational value of the Conference to those who attended," we read, "was very great." Dr. Zwemer, the chairman, thus described the condition of the Moslem world:



YOUNG CORN JUDGES.

The junior corn-judging class in a test held as part of a day's schooling in farm problems at Manson, Iowa.

> "As our eyes sweep the horizon of all these lands dominated or imperiled by this great rival faith, each seems to stand out as typical of one of the factors in the great problem. Morocco is typical of the degradation of Islam, Persia of its disintegration, Arabia of its stagnation, Egypt of its attempted reformation, China shows the neglect of Islam, Java the conversion of Islam, India the opportunity to reach Islam, Equatorial Africa its peril."

Of the general condition of Mohammedanism all over the globe, as far as it is brought in contact with Christian teachers and secular educators, Canon Weitbrecht gives a luminous and comprehensive sketch in *The Church Missionary Review* (London), in which we read:

> "In Moslem countries the situation is changing. There are still a few states, such as Afghanistan, where the preaching or profession of Christianity simply means death. But in Persia, Turkey, and other quarters more or less of toleration has come, and, despite reactions, has come to stay. It is remarkable that the order and security introduced by European governments has, on the whole, worked out in favor of the propagation of Islam. The way for the Moslem trader, the chief propagandist of Islam, has been opened into many a pagan territory which was closed to him before; and the hostility of pagan tribes to the Moslem immigrant, which before found vent in forcible resistance, has been curbed by the establishment of settled government. In Egypt it was pointed out that the Coptic community is still at a disadvantage in the public schools, in having to pay for the religious instruction given to Moslems, while the instruction of Christian children is paid for by their parents and given outside school-hours. The pagan recruits of the Sudanese army are circumcised and made Mohammedans, and the Gordon College is a center of Moslem influence over a region in which Christian Missions are as yet forbidden. One member went so far as to suggest that the missionary was better off under Moslem rule than under Christian, but this must have been on the principle that if you expect nothing you will not be disappointed."

The steady progress of Mohammedanism in India, Africa, and Malaysia was discust at the Conference, and on this expansion in so many regions Mr. Weitbrecht says:

> "In partly Christianized colonies, such as Demerara and Fiji, to which Mohammedan coolies emigrate, propaganda is carried on, and we were told that the Koran was being published in Fijian. Certainly the multiplication of vernacular translations of the Koran during the last few years is a notable sign of the endeavor of Islam to adapt itself to modern conditions. Among other influences which have told in favor of Islam has been the

spread of languages like Malay and Swahili, written in the Arabic character and permeated by Mohammedan thought."

The question of missionaries and their proper intellectual equipment is thus referred to by this writer:

> "In considering the training of missionaries two complementary truths were recognized. First, we need a much larger proportion of missionaries trained in the language and literature of Islam than we now have, and such training may be given either in a center of the mission-field, such as Cairo, or at home before the missionary comes out. But it remains a fact that the mass of Mohammedans with whom the average missionary has to do know little of literature, and have to be approached in the simplest possible manner. Conversions from Islam to Christianity have in the great majority of cases been through the message of missionaries who knew no Arabic and little Moslem theology. Still the average missionary ought to be taught more of the religion with which he has to deal before he sets out on his calling than he is at present.
>
> "The need for missionaries of scholarly training was especially emphasized by the session on literature. Intellectual awakening in the Moslem world has stimulated the production of literature for the believer, and presses in Egypt, India, and the Near East are pouring out journals, pamphlets, and books, not only in the vernaculars, but also in European languages, especially English, to bring the Moslem up to date in modern life, whether religious or secular."

We also read in the New York *Christian Advocate* that—

> "After protracted discussion the Conference agreed that the time had come for the establishment of a thoroughly furnished college for the special training of missionaries and workers among Moslems at Cairo, but that it should be on a cooperative or interdenominational basis. It was also recommended that provision should be made for setting apart men qualified and trained for the special work of producing literature for use in the proposed forward movements to meet the advance of Islam."

NOVELS THAT PREACH

IT IS only after a little reflection that one realizes that almost every cause of righteousness, preached in this day, has its exposition in some form of fiction. The tract or sermon on philosophic, social, or theological subjects has its appeal, but not to the hurrying multitude outside the church doors. To them, however, the novel finds its way. There is an advantage in this form of presentation, as the Rev. Frederick Lynch points out in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). "A truth, an idea, a gospel, a protest, gets added power through incarnation. Personality is joined to the message and it becomes very real." The writer can "convince the reader of his gospel by showing it in action, bringing forth beneficent results, or can persuade us of the horrible evil of a great injustice by showing us the degradation it is actually working in the world." Some specific instances attest the truth of these principles:

> "Should any one be inclined to doubt that the religion *Robert Elsmere* brings out of the deep waters through which he has been is not of sufficient vitality to accomplish the sustaining of a soul from ultimate despair, Mrs. Ward puts *Robert*, in the last third of the book, in a London mission, preaching his gospel of the following of Jesus in the sacrificial life as the great salvation of the soul, and shows how this gospel does grow pure souls and redeem wasted hearts. George Moore feels that his sermon against gambling may be set scornfully aside, but he shows us in 'Esther Waters' what moral and physical havoc betting on the races actually produces, and one is compelled to believe. Practically every gospel is now being preached through the novel, every reform being urged, every evil being condemned. Liberal theology, international peace, the new social order, various phases of the gospel message, the brotherhood of man, the interpretation of Christ's life, the new politics, these and many other things are now being preached through the novel. War, intemperance, slavery, race hatreds, commercial and civic dishonesty, degradations and economic injustices, the social evil, autocracy, the prison system, the drug habit, these and many other evils are being laid bare and attacked through the novel. Likewise the solution of many of the religious, social, and ethical problems that seriously engage our minds and souls is the common subject of the novel of our day. All that the preacher preaches from the pulpit or the tractarian urges in his pamphlet the novelist is preaching in his story. All that the reformer condemns from the platform and press, or would substitute for evil, is the burden of every other novel in our day. The novelist has become preacher, reformer, and prophet, and the novel is a tract in story."

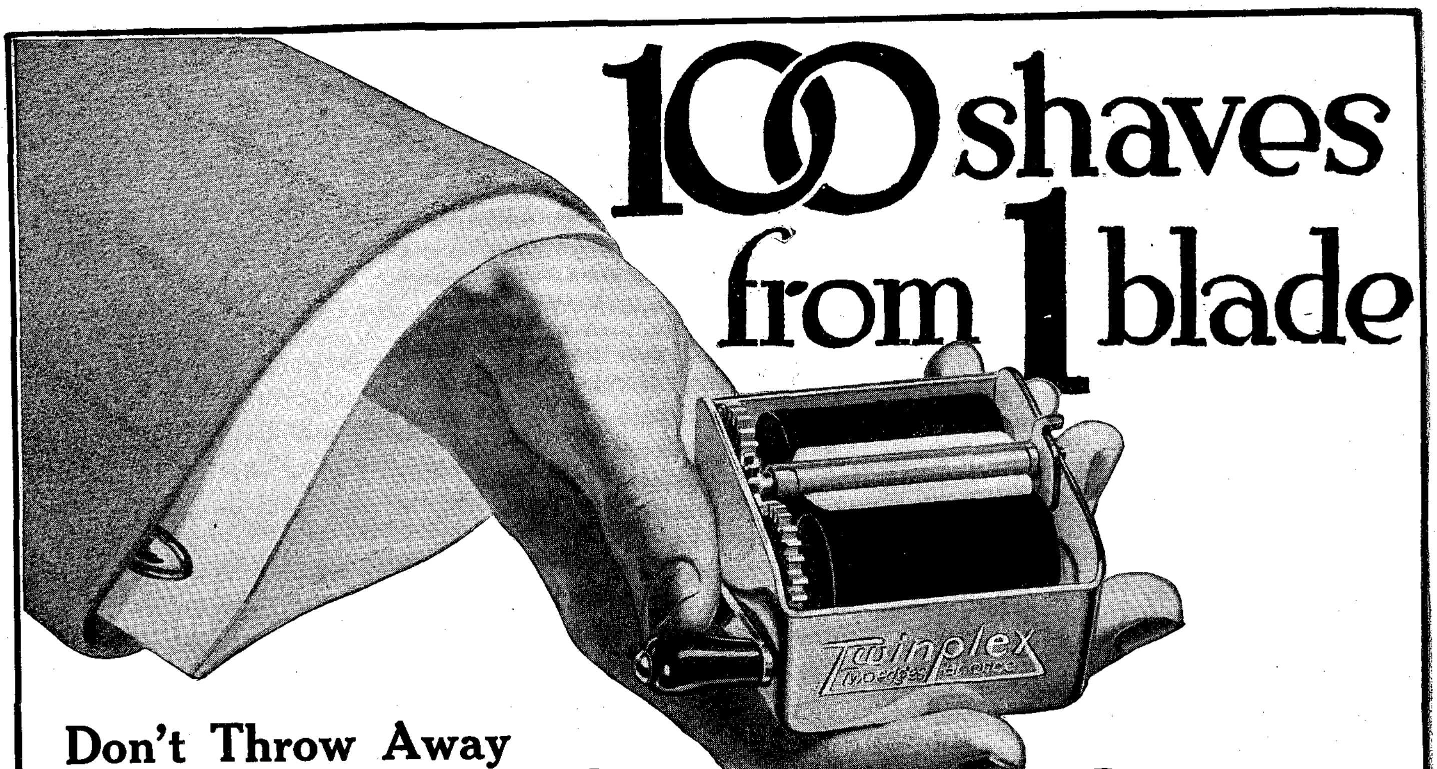
An interesting grouping of these religious and social novels is made by the writer who divides them into five categories. The first are those novels where their authors have "become possest with one great truth of Christianity" and wish "to urge it so passionately that it will burn itself into the mind forever." Thus:

> "Such a book is George Eliot's 'Silas Marner,' which is the gospel of the redemptive power of the sacrificial life. It is love for others that saves us. Other novels written to impress this truth are Margaret Deland's 'The Awakening of Helena Ritchie' and Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'The Dawn of a To-morrow.' Such a book is George MacDonald's 'Robert Falconer,' which is the gospel of the redemptive power of a great love received. Other novels written to preach this gospel are Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables' and Edna Lyall's 'Donovan.' The second group of these religious novels is those which portray the passage from doubt to faith. The classic instance of these is Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Robert Elsmere.' But this has been a favorite theme of novelists during the last fifty years, and we have many others, such as Mrs. Ward's 'David Grieve,' J. G. Holland's 'Arthur Bonnicastle,' James Lane Allen's 'The Reign of Law,' Olive Schreiner's 'Story of an African Farm,' Gustav Frenssen's 'Holyland,' René Bazin's 'The Barrier,' George MacDonald's 'David Elginbrod.' And 'Robert Falconer' and 'Donovan' also largely deal with this process. The third group deals with sin, its effect and its expiation. Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'The Scarlet Letter' immediately comes to mind when we think of this subject. But many other novels have powerfully dealt with this problem, such stories as Maxwell Grey's 'The Silence of Dean Maitland,' George Eliot's 'Adam Bede,' George Moore's 'Esther Waters,' Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' and Tolstoy's 'Resurrection.'"

The fourth group is "composed of those which deal with great social problems and are written to effect some social reform or expose some great evil":

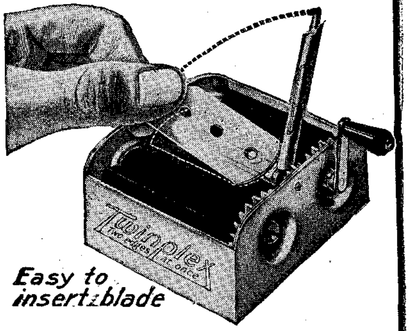
> "The best known of these is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' but that has been followed by a host of others which exerted a powerful influence on society. One need mention only a few: Charles Kingsley's 'Alton Locke' and 'Yeast,' Charles Dickens' 'Bleak House,' Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,' Baroness Bertha von Suttner's 'Lay Down Your Arms,' Gustav Frenssen's 'Peter Moore's Journey to Southwest Africa,' Marie Corelli's 'Absinthe,' Edward A. Steiner's 'The Mediator,' Upton Sinclair's 'The Jungle,' and Fogazzaro's trilogy, 'The Patriot,' 'The Sinner,' and 'The Saint.' Many dramas might also be added to this list. The fifth group is composed of those attempts to reproduce Christ under modern surroundings, in some instances simply picturing characters who live to-day absolutely in his spirit, in others bringing the Christ of Galilee into our modern times. It is only recently this has been attempted, and it has been attended with varying success. Perhaps the best of these is Fogazzaro's 'The Saint.' Others which have been very widely read are Charles M. Sheldon's 'In His Steps,' Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's 'The Singular Life,' Jerome K. Jerome's 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' Frederic Van Eden's 'The Quest,' and Charles Rann Kennedy's 'The Servant in the House.' The value of such attempts to reproduce Christ's life in our twentieth-century civilization is very largely determined by the reverent spirit of the author and his dramatic sensitiveness, so to speak. Every scene must be handled with the utmost delicacy, and yet must be related to the real life of our time. Where the novel has been written by one with this reverent spirit and exquisite sensibility no offense has often been given, and, as in the drama at Ober-Ammergau, great religious impressions may be conveyed. But to drag Christ into a novel or a drama, no matter under what disguise, for the simple sake of creating dramatic interest, is an insult and an affront to the millions who know him as their Lord."

100 shaves from 1 blade



Don't Throw Away Your Safety Razor Blades

it is better—and cheaper to keep them sharp. American ingenuity has met American need with the most perfect little device for keeping double edge safety razor blades in perfect shaving condition. It is the one thing needed to make the safety razor perfect. The

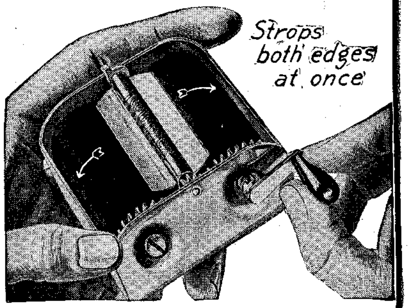


Easy to insert blade

Twinplex Rotary Safety Razor Stropper

Two edges at once

will keep a double edge safety razor blade in perfect shaving condition indefinitely. The writer of this advertisement has been using one blade continuously since February 1910 and is still getting perfect shaves from it every morning. The Twinplex will put old blades in condition, but it is better to start with a new blade and keep it sharp. You can do this in 30 seconds a day, for the Twinplex is



Strops both edges at once

Simple—Easy to insert blade

Slip catch, lay blade on holder, close and turn—that's all. No danger of cutting your hands. No chance of cutting the strop. Nothing could be simpler.

Strops two edges at once

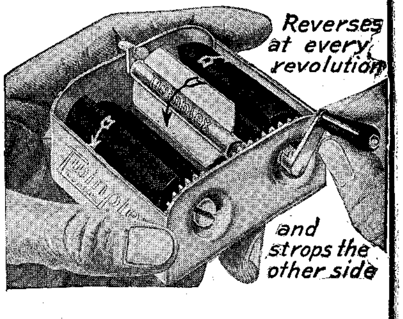
and at every revolution reverses and strops the other side, without your removing blade. You can insert blade, strop all edges and remove it in 30 seconds. No skill required—you can't go wrong.

Is small, complete in itself

Takes up no more room than your razor. Requires no long strop or hook. Can be used at home, on train or in hotel with equal ease.

Stops blade expense

Pays for itself in less than a year by saving blade money. Much cheaper and easier than sending blades away to be sharpened, and safer—no chance of infection from exchanged blades.



Reverses at every revolution and strops the other side

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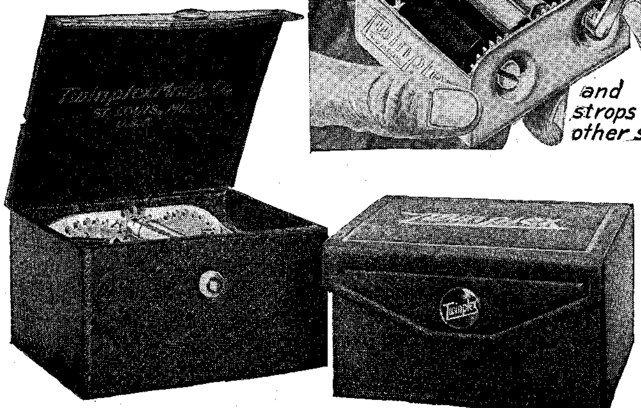
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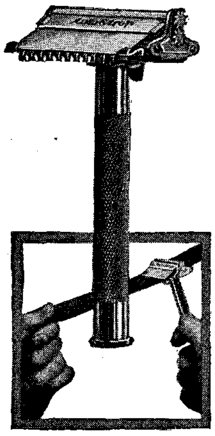

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NEW BOOKS

Albee, Helen R. The Gleam. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

Auerbach, Berthold. The Villa on the Rhine. Translated by James Davis. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 990. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Benson, E. F. Account Rendered. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Bergson, Henri. Creative Evolution. Translated by Arthur Mitchell. 8vo, pp. 407. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

Berkeley, Comyns, and **Bonner,** Victor. A Text-Book of Gynecological Surgery. 8vo, pp. 720. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $6 net.

Two eminent surgeons have here united their skill and experience as Physician and Assistant Obstetric Physician in the important Middlesex and Chelsea Hospitals, England, in producing the most recent manual on this subject which is within the reach of English-speaking practitioners. Surgical gynecology is dealt with in all its details—diagnosis, technic of operations, and after-treatment. The most important of such operations are detailed in their several stages and the processes made clearer by the aid of 392 line-drawings in the text and 16 colored plates. The illustrations in the text are from sketches made by one of the authors, Dr. Victor Bonner.

Betham-Edwards, Miss. French Men and Women and Books. 8vo, pp. 251. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

Miss Betham-Edwards has a wide knowledge of French literature and writes with verve and enthusiasm, altho not always with convincing judgment. Here, within the space of 251 pages, she has produced twelve somewhat scrappy essays which she calls "nineteenth-century essays." The last eleven of them seem like the tail of a kite intended to keep steadily afloat the first forty-one pages which contain her translations of French Domestic Poetry, which are not of the first quality. In her treatment of Balzac and Madam Hanska she does not appear to have had access to the latest published materials, and the rest of the essays read more like notes, or brief newspaper articles, than clear and deliberate efforts of criticism. Such a collection of odds and ends seems to us unworthy of her position as *officier de l'instruction publique de France*, nor of the reputation she has acquired through some earlier works. The best features of the book are its beautiful manufacture and the eight fine portraits. Perhaps the most interesting of these chapters is that on Reinach's history of the Dreyfus affair, in which, however, there is nothing new.

Carmen Sylva (Elizabeth of Rumania). From Memory's Shrine. 8vo, pp. 270. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.50 net.

The German princess who became a Queen of Rumania never lost her German cast of mind, sentimental and sometimes melancholy. The folk-lore, scenery, and story of her adopted country she saw through the eyes of Heine and Uhland. Sometimes we suspect that expatriation, with all its advantages to her, affected her as a new soil and a new climate affect a transplanted flower. But her life was and is beautiful as her writings are. The present volume is written on a somewhat novel plan. She speaks of the storehouse of her memory as "this cemetery

(*Continued on page* 792.)

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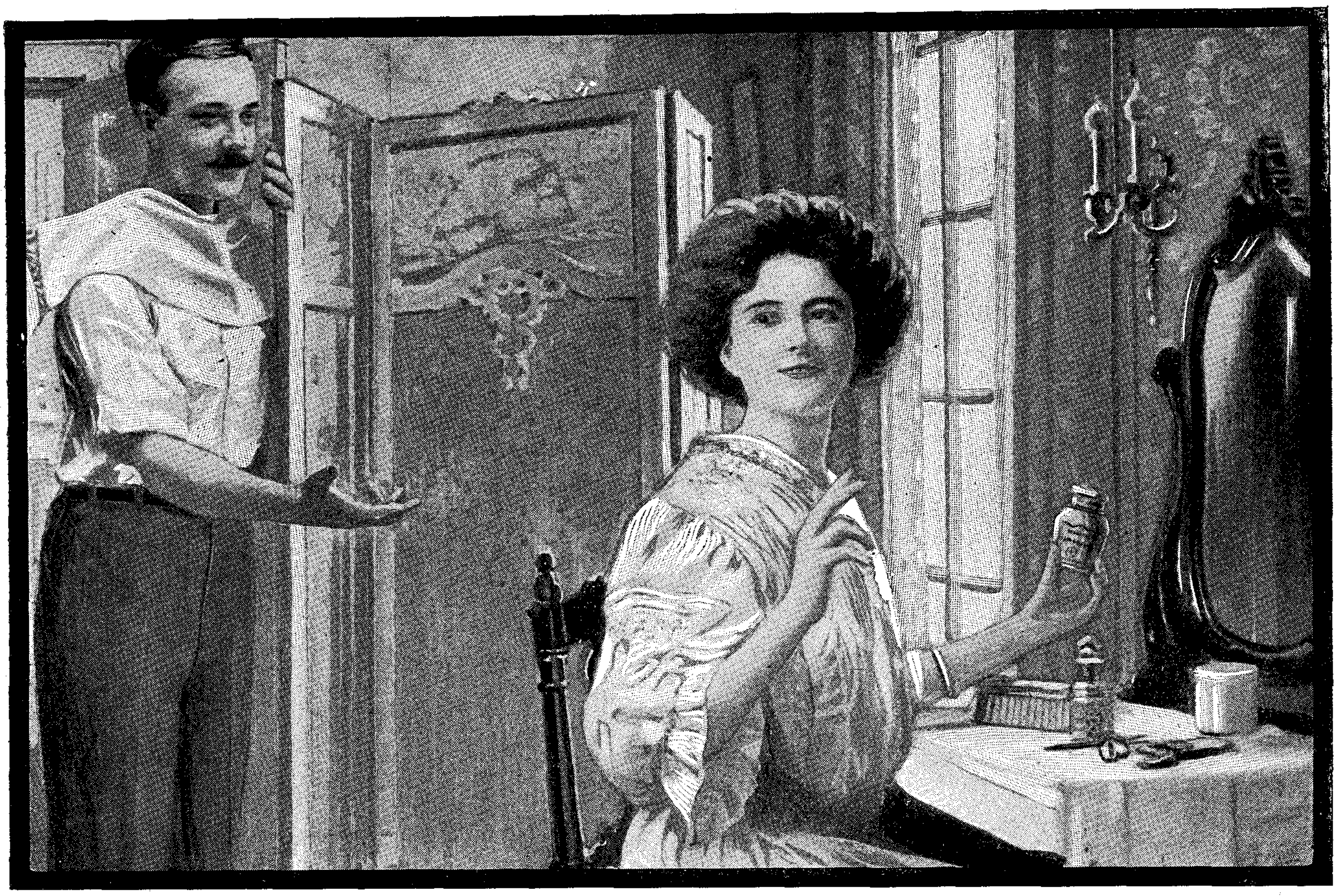
It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves exhaustion, headache and impaired digestion.



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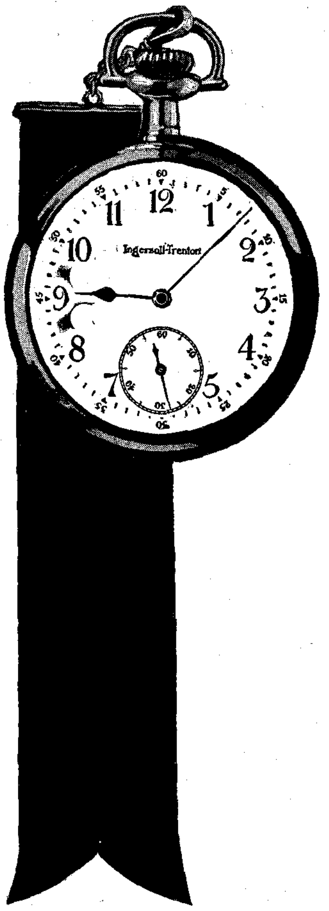

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(*Continued from page* 790.)

of mine," where she "holds commune with her beloved dead." She says:

"As in thought, I stand before each grave in turn, gazing with the spirit's eyes upon the dear form so clearly recognizable under the flowers I have strewn above it, I would fain retrace for others than myself every line of the features I know so well, that all you to whom I speak may learn to know and love them also."

The first person she describes her impression of is Clara Schumann, the pianist, who always sent for the child princess when going to practise.

"I let myself be propt up with cushions in the corner of the room, where I could listen undisturbed. It was as if I was being slowly awakened from a deathlike trance and being brought back to an interest in life again by the strain of that exquisite music."

In the same earnest, almost passionate and personal, strain she dwells upon her association with other celebrities, such as Bunsen and Karl Sohn, the portrait-painter, and among her relations her grandmama and brother Otto. The author adds many portraits to her letter-press, several being pictures of her beautiful self. The book is intensely interesting and is well translated from the German by Edith Hopkirk.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. Quarto. Illustrated. Vols. IX.–X. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

This admirable Encyclopedia steadily maintains with each new volume the distinctive excellences established by preceding ones. The interest and importance of succeeding volumes lie in the character and treatment of the titles found in each, and in their greater or lesser appeal to the public. More especially is this the case where the non-Catholic public is concerned. Whether a reader is acquainted with the subject-matter and has strongly established convictions in regard to the substantial points set forth, or has only the general interest and information of those comprized under the appellation of *lector benevolus*, it remains a gratification, source of profit, and an intellectual stimulus to any cultivated or earnest person to learn the view-point of a body as ancient and important as the Catholic Church.

Naturally, the several volumes have more or less interest in this respect, in proportion to the greater number of important articles which the classification assembles within their pages.

In this regard, the last two volumes contain a goodly number of topics of primary interest. The initial article in Vol. X. is on the "Mass," the Sacrifice of the New Law, which, according to Catholic belief, is the continuation of sacrifice on Calvary. The importance of the article is evident to any one who comprehends the part which sacrifice has in religious beliefs and practise. The subject is very thoroughly treated, being one of the longest articles; it runs through several scores of pages. "Monasticism" and "Monasteries," as treated by several writers, are even longer. Dom Gasquet, Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation, deals interestingly with that phase of Henry VIII.'s reforming zeal which was devoted to the suppression of English monasteries, and the consequent replenishing of his royal pocket.

"Matter," "Materialism," and "Miracles" are set forth by Francis Aveling, Dr. Constantin Gutberlet, of the Seminary of Fulda, in Germany, and John T. Driscoll, respectively. In "Molina" and "Molinism" are presented the views on Grace of the Society of Jesus. Between the Jesuits and the Thomists a subtle and intense controversy has been waged on this important question, in which freedom of the human will and predestination are at issue.

The article on "Modernism," showing the attempt to modify, at the beginning of this century, the Catholic standpoint and adapt the church to "the humanitarian tendencies of contemporary society," is particularly interesting, as the latest discussion in this direction. Pius X., the reigning Pontiff, in his encyclical "Pascendi," of September 8, 1907, says "Modernism embraces every heresy." The Abbate Cavallanti ("Modernismo e Modernisti") describes it as "a morbid state of conscience among Catholics, and especially young Catholics." The subject suggests Sabatier, Fogazzaro, the late Father Tyrrell, S. J., and others.

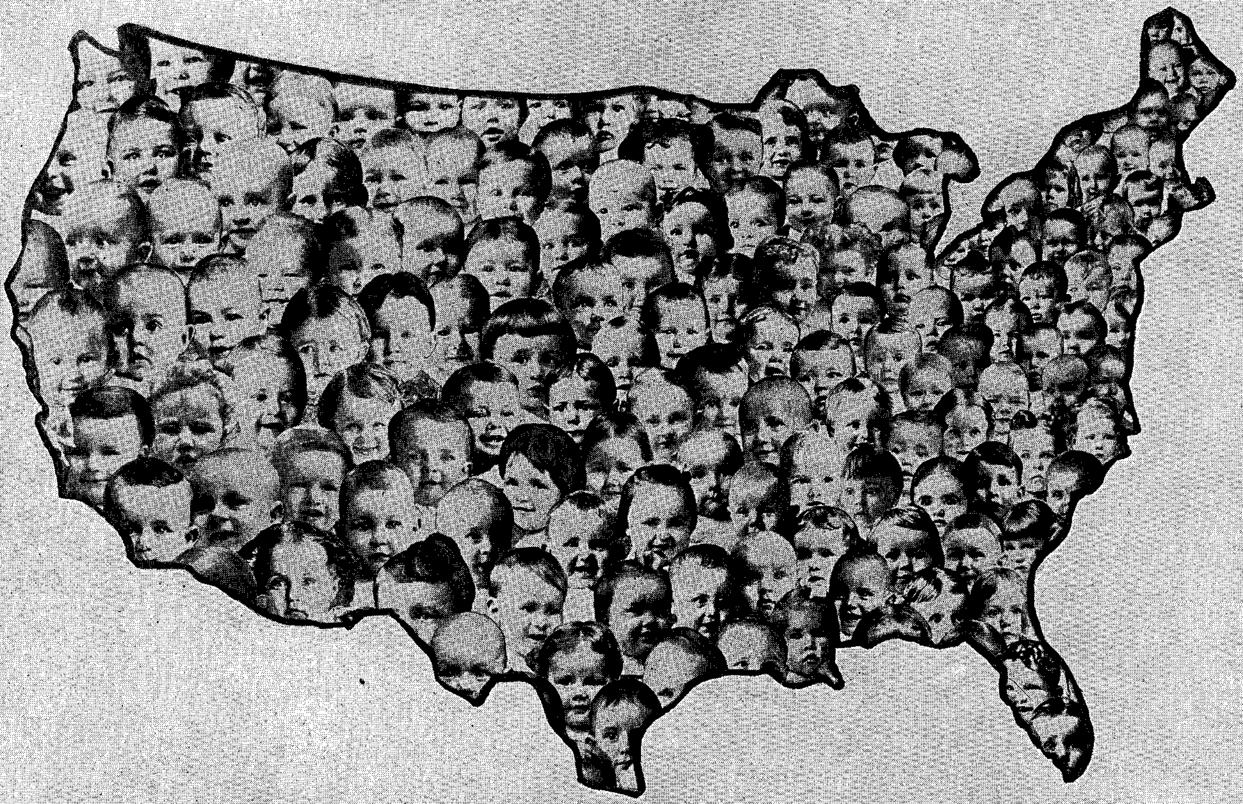
"Mohammedanism" and "Mohammed" are treated by Father Oussani, a professor at the New York Theological Seminary at Dunwoodie, while "Mormons"—religionists about whom the United States are now much concerned—are dealt with by the editor of *The Intermountain Catholic*, of Salt Lake City, who is a doctor of theology as well as a newspaper man. "Catholic Missions" offer as extensive a theme as may be conceived, since in them has centered a primary object of the energy of the Church from the time of Christ to the present day.

The biographical articles as usual afford matter of most general interest. These latest two volumes include among many of importance: Cardinal Newman, St. George Mivart, Leo X., Paul Littré, Mary Stuart, Napoleon III., Montalembert, Père Monsabré. Points of special interest may often be elucidated by a reading of these biographies. The poise and veracity of the writers carry conviction. Littré, we learn, was rejected by the French Academy in 1863, through vigorous opposition from the Bishop of Orléans, Monsigneur Dupanloup, who denounced his works as impious and immoral. When Littré was admitted eight years later, the Bishop resigned, declaring such action "a disgrace to the illustrious company." At the end of his life, Littré became a Catholic, receiving baptism from a Jesuit priest.

The sketch of Leo X., the Mæcenas of the Papacy, is a model in point of sobriety and impartiality. Herr Klemens Löffler, librarian of the University of Breslau, says this reputed *arbiter elegantiarum* was not worthy of this title. Much was hoped of him, "but he was in reality a dilettante." He realized the hopes "only of the artists, literati, and worldlings who looked upon the Papal Court as a center of amusement." He "paid no attention to the dangers threatening the Papacy, and gave himself up unrestrainedly to amusements." Love of pleasure was a distinguishing trait of the de Medici family. To his credit, however, should be put "lavish gifts in charity." An appalling remark to emanate from a Pope, which has been ascribed to Leo, "How much we and our family have profited by the legend of Christ is sufficiently evident to all ages," is in this sketch traced to its source: the apostate Carmelite John Bale, who gave it currency during Queen Elizabeth's reign, was not even a contemporary of Leo. A full-page colored print of Raffael's portrait of this Pontiff accompanies the article.

(*Continued on page* 794.)

From Maine to California, from Washington to Florida, the country is covered with



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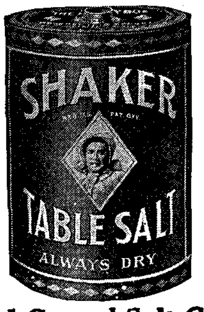

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50 times the strength of ordinary perfume 5 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple, Orange Blossom. Each bottle in a unique turned and polished maple box.

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One Drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms. It lasts for weeks.

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Rieger's California Perfumes
"Made where the flowers grow"

(*Continued from page 792.*)

Père Monsabré is a name almost unknown to the present generation, and yet it was this Dominican who succeeded "Père Hyacinthe" Loyson, as the pulpit orator of Notre Dame in Paris. In twenty years of conferences he expounded the whole system of Catholic Dogmatic Theology, and was the author of forty-eight volumes of published works. When an old man of seventy-six the monastery in which he lived was confiscated, and he died in the modest little home in which he then took refuge, in 1903.

George Goyau's article on Napoleon III. declares that the Emperor was "a tender-hearted dreamer," and that kindness "was one of his most evident qualities." Goyau characterizes Victor Hugo's portrayal of him in "Les Châtiments" as "extremely unfair." Victor Hugo was too rabid in his Napoleonic attitude to engender confidence. The ascription of the Franco-Prussian War to the Empress and the Jesuits is refuted, the article declares, by Bismarck's "Recollections," altho he himself made this charge in the Reichstag December 5, 1874.

In the article on Mont-Saint-Michel, that picturesque mass of buildings reared on a promontory near St. Malo, under the leadership of a medieval monk, Abbot Hillebert, in 1017, the cockle-shell, horn, and staff of the pilgrim's outfit are said to have originated in this monastery. The staff was used to probe the mile of shore between the sea and the abbey, in order to detect a quicksand; the horn summoned assistance if fog or tide caught the wayfarer; and the cockle-shell was placed in his hat as token that he had accomplished the term of his quest in safety.

The encyclopedia now lacks only five volumes of completion, according to prospectus. The quality, authoritativeness, and laudable completeness with which ten volumes have been put forth, afford the best promise of similar merits in the remaining five. They have set their own high standard. The illustrations also merit praise. They have been selected with a view to the taste of the general public.

Comstock, Harriet T. Joyce of the North Woods. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 390. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Cook, George Cram. The Chasm. Pp. 379. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1911. $1.25.

It is difficult to determine whether Mr. Cook's title refers to the chasm between Marion Moulton, the young Moline heiress, and her Socialist lover, or between the so-called opprest and oppressor in all countries. The author frankly uses every opportunity for discussion of the Socialist problem, and in that is strong and interesting. His characters and dramatic situations, however, are, for the most part, improbable and impossible.

The heiress-heroine comes back from Europe determined to marry a Russian Count, but is opposed by her father. Marion immediately proceeds to become infatuated with a $50-a-month under-gardener, who quotes Haeckel, Ruskin, Nietzsche, and Browning, and who does not hesitate to make love to her. The Count's arrival puts a stop to these conditions and he, too, proceeds to discuss the "pithecanthropus," and the "plant cytode." Part 2 deals with the Russian life of the Count and Countess De Hohenfels. Marion has become a revolutionist and, through her associates, liable to arrest. Tragic and dramatic events follow one another in quick succession. The separation of the Count and Countess comes at last, and Marion throws herself eagerly into the arms of her lover, who has followed her to the land of doubt, despair, and the Duma. It is a book of thrills and theories.

De La Mare, Walter. The Return. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Ellis, Havelock. The World of Dreams. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 288. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Fiske, Amos Kidder. The Great Epic of Israel. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

The vast amount of Biblical criticism which has accumulated in German universities, as represented by such men as Dr. H. Winkler, who attributed a Babylonian origin to Hebrew theology, and treated the chief characters in the Old Testament as mythical, has provided ample sources for the attractive pen of Mr. Fiske, whose journalistic brilliance has already been made manifest in many fields. His published writings have been made particularly readable from his gift in comprehensive, not to say sweeping, generalizations.

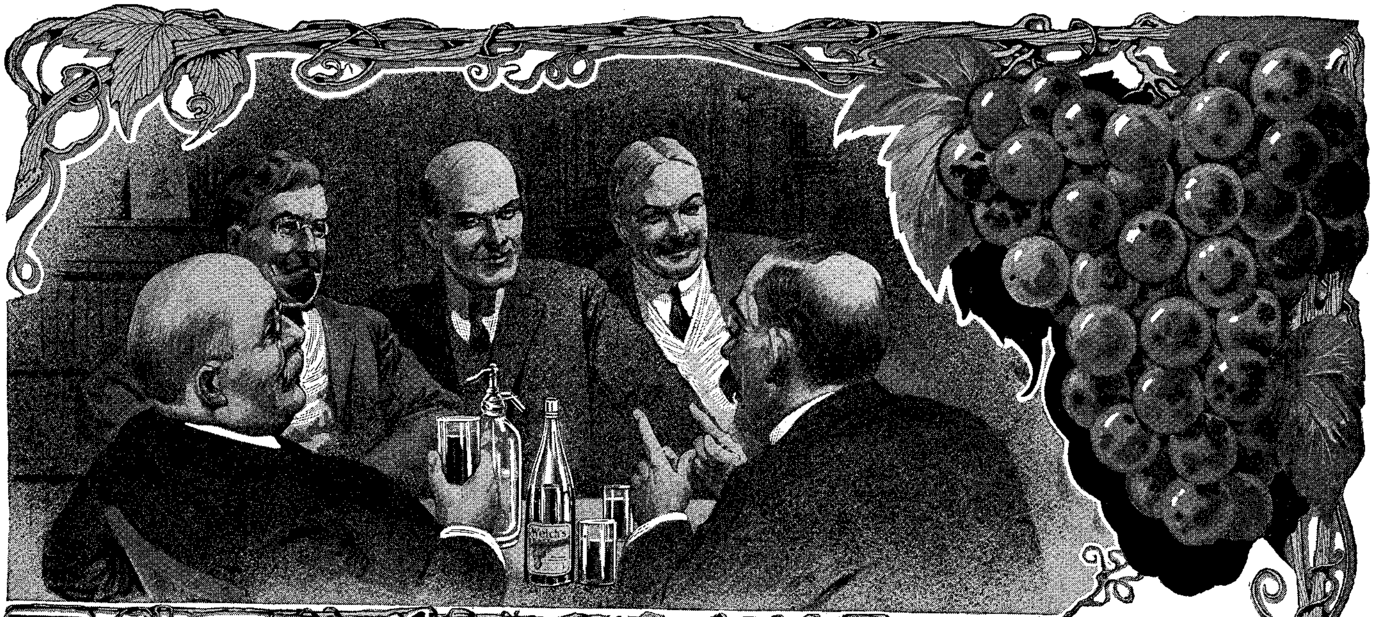
According to Mr. Fiske, the whole of the ancient sacred book is built on a foundation no more substantial than Cloud-Cuckoo Land. A mass of romance, poetry, wisdom, and philosophy has been, as it were, cast into a melting-pot and then poured into a mold framed by national pride, heroic constancy, and narrow superstition. This theory has been held and published before, but German critics of opposite views have been successful in disputing it, or at least in asserting a want of historic or philological proof, as characterizing many phases of it. We scarcely need mention the name of Dr. Eduard Koenig of Bonn, who represents in this matter a large body of German scholars.

Mr. Fiske's method, in a way, is indicated by the title of his book—"The Epic of Israel." An epic poem, however, is a single work, with a single hero, who passes through a series of adventures and comes out triumphant as do Achilles in the "Iliad" and Ulysses in the "Odyssey." Mr. Fiske acknowledges the spiritual and literary value of the Old-Testament writers, but it does not in any way possess either the form or the meaning of the Homeric or Vergilian poems. As a piece of clever writing, and, in many points, of enthusiastic, if scarcely critical, appreciation, Mr. Fiske's work can not fail to be entertaining and instructive to those who read it.

Fuller, Anna. Later Pratt Portraits. Illustrated by Maud Tousey Fangel. Pp. 415. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1911. $1.50 net.

We ought to be thankful that the Pratt family was large enough to permit of some "later portraits," for the charm of the first book, and of Miss Fuller's "Literary Courtship," makes one long for more. Little sketches of New-England suburban life these are, with the characters all drawn from the large and interesting Pratt family, and each story is complete and satisfactory. It makes little difference whether the story is a love tale or a description of character development, since all are charming. The reader learns to have a real fondness for "Grandma Pratt," "Uncle Ben," "Sophie the Tomboy," and the others. The author holds her mirror so steadily as to reflect some of our own faults and follies, but she draws her characters with a deep insight into the stress and strain of ordinary life, and none of the angularities of Mary Wilkins' austere New Englanders.

(*Continued on page 796.*)



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A tonic-stimulant—without a bad after-effect. It appetizes; it strengthens; it brightens you up.

You can get it at any soda fountain—ask for Welch's.

You can—and you should—keep it at home. It is not expensive by the case, and your wife is always glad to have it to serve to friends.

Your children can drink all they want of it. It is not a *manufactured* "soft" drink; it is a natural beverage. It cannot harm children or grown-ups.

Get the Welch habit—it's one that won't *get you.*

Your druggist or grocer will supply you. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

How to make a Camel's Hump.

Use tall glasses. Allow half as many lemons as there are persons to serve. Wash and dry lemons; peel with continuous rind, in such a manner as to leave a round knob or hump at each end of rind. Cut rind in two, at center, and hang half in each glass, permitting the "hump" to hook over edge of glass. Put two tablespoons of crushed ice and one teaspoonful of lemon juice in each glass, pour in one-third of a glass of chilled Welch's Grape Juice, and fill glass with chilled charged water. Serve this very refreshing beverage with two straws in each glass.

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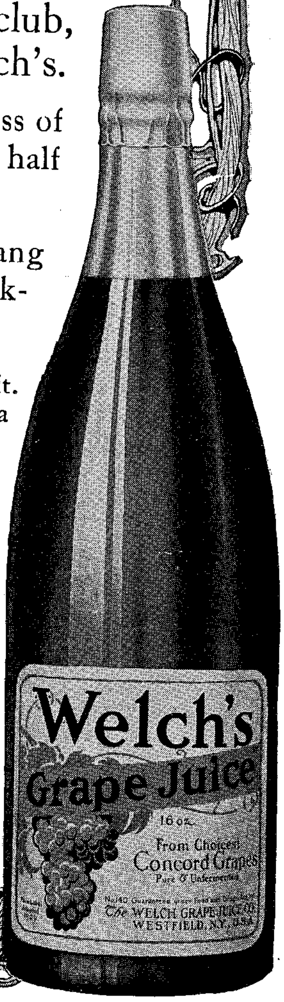

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(*Continued from page 794.*)

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. The Man-Made World, or, Our Androcentric Culture. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Charlton Co. $1.

Our civilization is "out of joint," according to Mrs. Gilman, because it is "androcentric," not "human." She would set it right by releasing for the service of the race the hitherto restricted activities of woman, and by restraining the masculine propensity for combat and self-gratification. Whatever may be said of the author's logic, economics, or sociology, it must be granted that she writes interestingly, and at times vigorously.

Gordon, Armistead C. For Truth and Freedom. 16mo, pp. 69. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.25 postpaid.

Graham, Harry. Lord Bellinger—An Autobiography. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.20 net.

Green, Olive. Everyday Desserts. 12mo, pp. 525. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Green, Olive. Everyday Dinners. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Grey, Zane. The Young Pitcher. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Guitteau, William Backus. Government and Politics in the United States—A Textbook for Secondary Schools. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 468. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Hackett, Frank Warren. Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, 1877. Alabama Claim. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 450. *Houghton Mifflin* Co. $2 net.

Mr. Hackett was secretary to Caleb Cushing, the principal counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. He had been trained as a lawyer and journalist, and has made this book with all the care an attorney would give to gathering and marshaling the facts of an important case; and he has presented these facts with literary skill and vivacity. Hence it is excellent reading, as well as a worthy and valuable contribution to the diplomatic history of the country. It is especially to be recommended for perusal by all interested in international law, for many of the questions which have since arisen in regard to duties and obligations under the status of a declared neutrality were first adjudicated upon by this notable tribunal, and principles laid down, even if the specific circumstances were not decisively considered.

The whole course of the arbitration is minutely detailed, in the most impartial as well as careful manner, not forgetting various enjoyable features. To an appendix are referred copies of certain pertinent documents and comments; and an elaborate index closes the volume in a way to make all the contents quickly accessible.

Hapgood, Norman. Industry and Progress. Addresses Delivered in the Page Lecture Series, 1910, Before the Senior Class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. 12mo, pp. 123. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.25 net.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. The Obvious Orient. 8vo, pp. 369. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The omissions in books of travel found by Professor Hart induced him to remedy this overlooking of the obvious by writing the present work. He gives his impressions, first of all, of the Canadian Northwest, the State of Oregon, the State of Washington, and Alaska. He then dashes across the Pacific to Japan. This country is considered with regard to its foreign residents, its educational institutions, its rulers, its ambition, and its annexation of Korea. Finally he asks, Will Japan be Westernized? He answers, No, the Japanese expect to remain Japanese to the end. So of China. It will remain Oriental in its ideals and designs. Perhaps the most valuable chapters are the last two on American Colonies and British Colonies in Asia.

This author's wide range of historical and political learning, his keen observation and fairness of mind render this work of singular value at the present moment. As giving an account of the seething political forces at work in that Far Cathay, which has become so near to the West within the last few decades, this summary is very enlightening and contrasts with much of the flowery, slipshod, and gossipy reminiscences of the East which so many Oriental travelers present to the reading public.

Huntington, Ellsworth. Palestine and Its Transformation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 443. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Innes, Mary. Schools of Painting. With a chapter on Schools of Painting in America by Charles De Kay. 8vo, pp. 400. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

As an introduction to the study of the great paintings of Europe this work will be found admirable. It is written with devotional sympathy when dealing with religious art, and the criticisms are safe and authoritative. In some way it includes a history of art from a new standpoint. The chapters on Symbolism, on the Beginnings of Christian Art, and on Some Legends of the Saints will add to the mental equipment of those who have only seen the illustrated magazines or the Sunday papers. Painting in Italy, Flanders, Germany, Spain, France, and England occupies the main place in the volume. Mr. Charles de Kay has added a chapter on Painting in America. He has done his work well, but will those critics who have seen the modern productions in stained glass issuing from the shops of Paris, Tours, London, and Berlin quite indorse the following? "Now America may be said to be the only place where beautiful stained-glass windows are made. . . . It is an art which can scarcely be practised by others than artists who are colorists naturally, not colorists by teaching. Europe seems to produce no more colorists, so that no stained glass worthy of consideration is made there." There is added to the text a good bibliography. The illustrations, 108 in number, are excellent.

Ironside, John. Forged in Strong Fires. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Kaye, Rev. James R. The Chart Bible. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Kester, Vaughan. The Prodigal Judge. Illustrated by Bracker. Pp. 448. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1911. $1.25 net.

Readers of "The Prodigal Judge" are likely to be unanimous in their verdict of "success," even tho they may vary in their estimate of certain unimportant details in construction. Mr. Kester has written a rousing good story of real people and has made their characters very convincing by his virile style and readiness of description. There are rather more bad men than are necessary for one story, but each is given a plausible part in the development of the plot, which is cleverly constructed except for an occasional lack of cohesion. A pretty love story; a masculine friendship strong enough to check the Judge in his descent of dissipation and deterioration; a hint of the Southern "Clan's" dissolution—to all is given due prominence, interspersed with mysterious midnight murders, and startling surprizes in regard to family histories and fortunes. The drunken judge, with his long tirades of legal phraseology, is, withal, a lovable man, and we find ourselves awaiting with breathless interest the final solution of the mysteries. Justice finally over-

(*Continued on page 798*)

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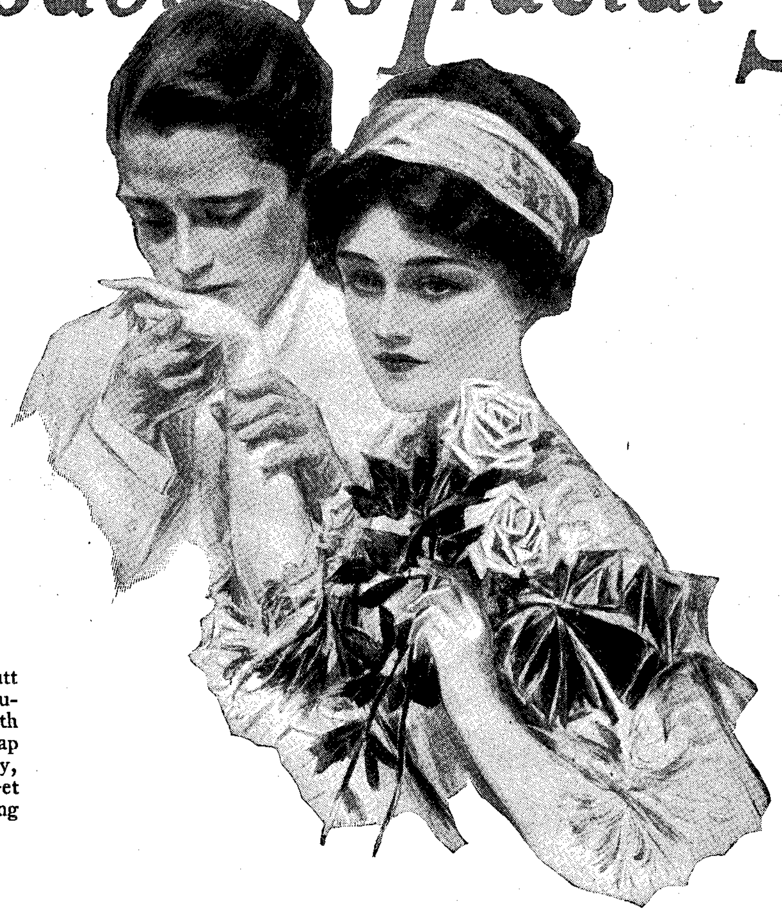

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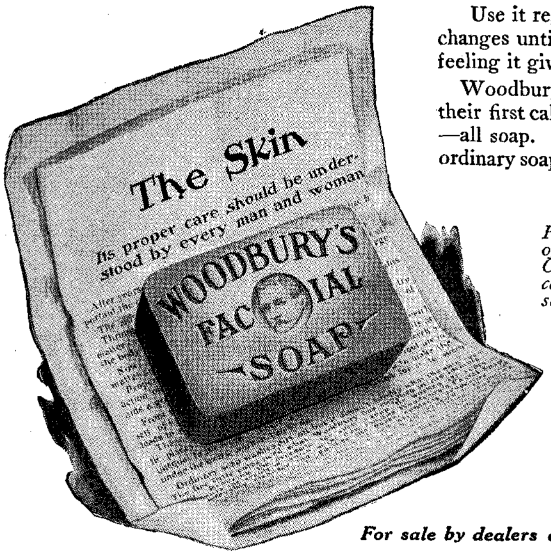

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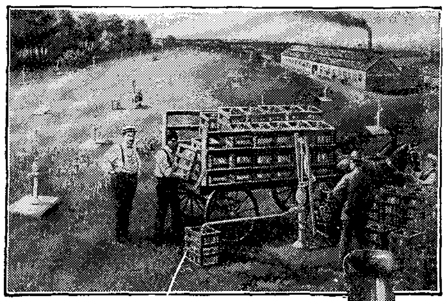

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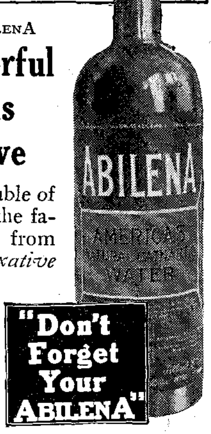

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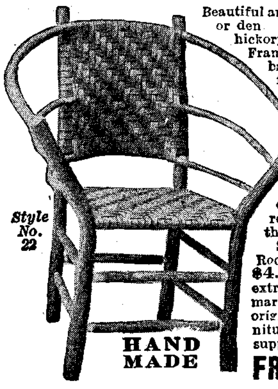

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(*Continued from page* 796)

takes the villains and ultimate happiness is assured the survivors. It is a vigorous tale, powerfully told.

Key, Ellen. Love and Marriage. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The author of this volume is the daughter of a Scottish military man who married a Swedish lady of high degree and settled in Sweden. Her education brought her in contact with German literature and "Hermann and Dorothea" became the ideal of her life. She is, of course, a disciple, more or less absolute, of Rousseau, whose social views on so many points she shares. We reviewed in these columns her fine work on "The Education of the Child," but the book now before us is certainly considered the greatest of her productions as the leader of Femininism and marriage reform in Sweden, if not in Europe. In "Love and Marriage" the writer cuts deep into the heart of her subject, beginning with a chapter on "The Course of Development of Sexual Morality," which is largely historical. "The Evolution of Love" follows, and her most radical views are stated in essays on "Love's Freedom," and "Love's Selection." That she does not have ex-President Roosevelt's views on Race Suicide is evidenced by her chapter on "Motherhood." A chapter on "Free Divorce" follows, and the concluding section deals with and demands "A New Marriage" Law. There is practically nothing new in this book excepting its earnest and eloquent exposition of theories which have been spoken and sometimes whispered in coteries, at least at intervals, since the days of Plato. Such views of a new social gospel are nowadays no longer preached in secret or in the wilderness, but are proclaimed from the housetops. With whatever reservation of opinion they may be received by the reader of the treatise, all will acknowledge with Mr. Havelock Ellis, the social reformer, that the writings of Ellen Key are not put forth to create a sensation or claim a prize, but are "the candid expression of her intimate self."

Krehbiel, Henry Edward. The Pianoforte and its Music. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

For the cumulative wisdom and ultimate facts of music neither singers nor teachers, composers nor players can qualify with the music critic. He is one who keeps watch like an astronomer night after night upon stars that rise and fall. He keeps record of the musical firmament, past and present, and delves into old parchments and strange places for data by which to establish his deductions. In seeking that which he seeks, he uncovers quaint and coy items of interest that have hidden themselves for centuries from the average music-browser.

So in reading Mr. Krehbiel's book on "The Pianoforte and its Music," the pianist no less than others will be enlightened and entertained. He will learn definitely and finally that the harpsichord had a tone "like a scratch with a note at the end of it," and that the spinet, clavicembals, epinette, virginal, etc., were like unto it. He will learn also, and in a way he will not forget, that the clavichord was something entirely different—small, portable, box-shaped, and much beloved by Bach and others for its sweet and lingering tone.

As a sample of staggering information, somewhat suggestive of the multiple million-mile figures so dear to astronomers, we may quote something about Dr. John Bull (English, by the way, and born in 1593), whose skill in fugal construction was such that "he added forty new parts to a composition already containing forty parts." We read elsewhere that "Byron could find no good in a waltz, which was to him only 'a damned see-saw, up-and-down sort of tune.'" As for Chopin's waltzes, Robert Schumann considered them so aristocratic that he declared "he could not play the one in A-flat for a dance unless at least half of the women dancers were countesses."

Most beneficent, perhaps, of all the statements in the book is the blunt axiom, "A musician is known by his basses." Let teachers and students, composers and *listeners* ponder this well and learn from it. While instructive throughout, the book is brilliantly beaded with startling and enticing gems of incident and maxim.

Larned, J. N. A Study of Greatness in Men. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

Mr. Larned considers that greatness in men is to be found only where there are combined in one person and life transcendent endowments, opportunity, and moral motives and purposes. He exemplifies his thesis by citing the lives and characters of four men. Napoleon by no means "fills the bill." He was a prodigy in natural gifts, Europe was just in a situation fit for his dream of ambition, but his motives and purposes were not up to Mr. Larned's standard. In the same way Cromwell was "imperfect in greatness," being intellectually deficient. On the other hand, Washington was truly and impressively great and Lincoln great in simpleness. As we cast our eyes upon our Plutarch, our Mariana, our Guizot, not to speak of Motley and Green, we feel convinced that Mr. Larned has confined his range of examples within a very narrow compass and we almost wish he had left out Washington and Lincoln, whose "greatness" has been used by so many school-boys "to point a moral or adorn a tale." His notion of greatness applies only to a man who is "great and good," but as many heroic characters have been great without being good, it would be sophistry to assert that a man can not be great unless he is good according to the New-England standard. The author's pleasing style and vivacity render his book readable.

Lea, Fannie Heaslip. Quicksands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.20 net.

Le Queux, William. The Red Room. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Little, Archibald. Gleanings from Fifty Years in China. 8vo, pp. 335. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

Lynch, Frederick. The Peace Problem—The Task of the Twentieth Century. With an introduction by Andrew Carnegie. 16mo, pp. 127. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Lynde, Carleton J. Home Waterworks. A Manual of Water Supply in Country Homes. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Sturgis & Walton. 75 cents.

Marks, Jeanette. The End of a Song. Pp. 259. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. $1.15 net.

This is not a novel of problems or passions, but a simple narrative of a Welsh village with its characters both quaint and lovable. The book's greatest charm lies in its cleverly created atmosphere which makes very real to the reader the little village of "Bethel," with its whitewashed and saffron houses, the high-encircling mountains, the river that went on a rampage, and the pathos and humor of the inhabitants.

The characters are all interesting, even

(*Continued on page* 800.)

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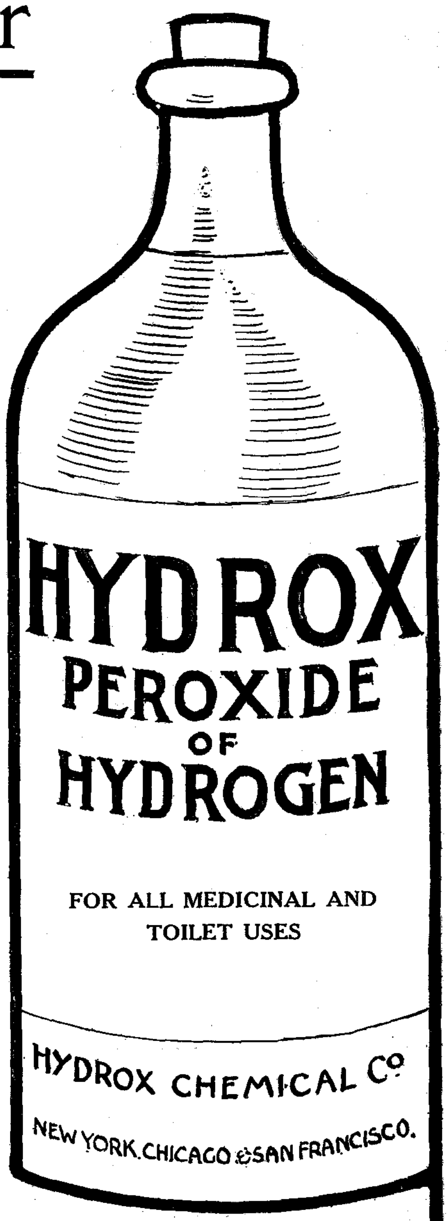
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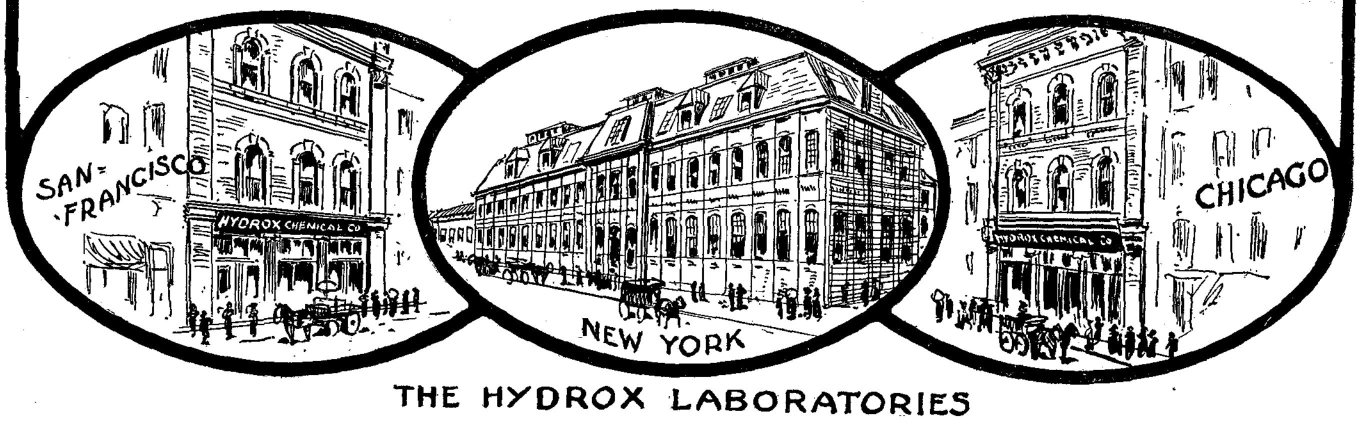
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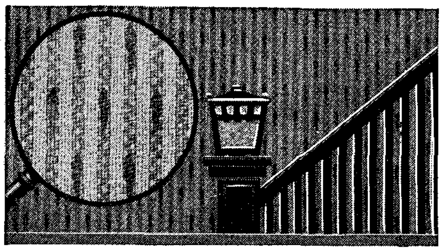

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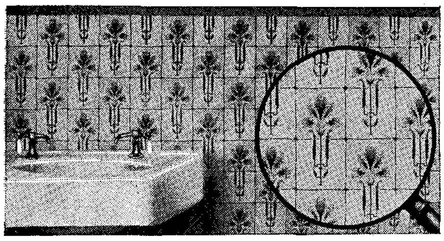

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(*Continued from page* 798.)

"Shon, the miser," but especially "Jane Jenkins the Inn," dear old Nan Roberts, with her sweet voice and a "sweet something about her, which no one ever forgot who looked into Nan's eyes," and all the little Morris babies. The troubles of the Morris family, caused by the terrible cloudburst, furnish the theme for the novel, but it is really almost a sweet sermon on the sin of miserliness and the blessing of generosity. The story is very touching, and Miss Marks is to be congratulated on her latest achievement. It is a book of exquisite imagery, very human in its plot, and successfully developed.

Marriott, Crittenden. Out of Russia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 258. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Moulton, Richard G. World Literature and Its Place in General Culture. 12mo, pp. 502. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Mulford, Clarence E. Bar—20 Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 412. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35 net.

Nearing, Scott, Ph.D. The Solution of the Child Labor Problem. Pp. 145. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

The author, who was formerly secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee, brings to his subject knowledge, deep thought, and enthusiasm, and he sums up the situation in the foreword, "The ax must be laid at the root of the tree. Child labor must be eliminated by eliminating the causes which send children to work." These causes, as the author sees them, are (1) industrial evolution, (2) greed, (3) necessity, (4) ignorance and indifference; and these causes are examined clearly from all standpoints, comprehensively and with no sensationalism other than that the truth is itself startling and sensational. There is an outline given for the Child Labor Reform movement that involves the public authorities, a school reform, and much needed legislation. There is nothing superficial in the treatment of the subject and the book ought to be widely read and thoughtfully considered.

Osborne, Charles Francis. The Family House. Pp. 228. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 1910. $1 net.

This book was written for "those of strictly limited income who, tho feeling the increasing pressure of rising prices for all commodities, have still the desire to obtain better things for their households" since "Capital is not the only source of power" and "Knowledge, easily acquired, may be skilfully played against competition," and places in the housekeeper's hands about the only legitimate weapon which is available for the man of limited means in his struggle with the well-nigh crushing combinations of capital arrayed against him in his rôle of consumer. The author has a technical and exhaustive knowledge of his subject. The man who contemplates building, buying, or renting, will find much helpful information in the book. There is such a mass of information given that it were better to use it as a book of reference than for continuous reading, for nothing is omitted—the choice of location, character of ground and neighborhood, position of house; plan of house, furniture, garden,—in fact everything likely to be of value to the householder. If Mr. Osborne's advice could be followed in all particulars, there would be many unoccupied city houses and apartments.

Pollard, Alfred W. Records of the English Bible. The Documents Relating to the Translation and Publication of the Bible in English, 1525–1611. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Henry Frowde. $2.50.

Powell, Frances. An Old Maid's Vengeance. Pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. $1.25 net.

This story deals with an almost impossible situation. We can not believe that an American girl could be found to enter into such an unworthy compact. Elinor Ladoon, jilted by her fiancé because of her loss of fortune, is summoned to Italy by a wealthy old-maid aunt of sixty who offers her support on condition that she represent herself as an heiress and so trap the youth who has discarded the aunt because of her age. There isn't a sincere man involved, and in the compromising situations that arise, we do not wonder that Elinor's motives were misunderstood. There are haunted chambers, mysterious monks, and many episodes meant to be thrilling, but, in our disgust at Elinor for her stupidity, the force of the situation is lost. At the psychological moment, the guardian—he is young and handsome, by the way—and Elinor's former companion arrive from America and rescue her from the results of her own folly. We are not sure that she deserved such good luck.

Priest, The. A Tale of Modernism in New England. By the Author of "Letters to His Holiness, Pope Pius X." 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25 net.

Rolfe, W. J. A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A Compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. With Maps. Revised annually. First Edition for 1911. 16mo, pp. 328. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, The New. Vol. ix. Petri-Reuchlin. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. Pp. 500.

This volume of the great Protestant Encyclopedia contains many articles of peculiar interest to Protestants. There is the fine article by Kattenbusch on Protestantism itself, and a long, able, and unusually informing article on Presbyterianism. Cognate to these are the articles on the Reformation and the Reformed churches. There is a valuable article on Pietism and another on Puritanism. Preaching is very fully and ably dealt with by Dr. Dargan. It is refreshing in an age when doubts as to the real power and influence of the pulpit are so freely exprest, to be reminded that in the seventeenth century the English pulpit "was no small factor in shaping thought and action in all departments of the national life" (p. 183). There is a good article on Prayer, with a very useful and elaborate bibliography. The article on Pope closes with a full list of the names and dates of the popes from the beginning to the present day. Relatively modern movements, like Plymouthism, and very recent developments like the Emmanuel movement (under Psychotherapy) come up for consideration; indeed, the article on Prison Reform alludes to an event so recent as the Washington convention held in October of last year. Again, there are the welcome biographies—in this volume extending all the way from Philo to Pfleiderer.

This brief notice gives no adequate idea of the reliable and impartially presented information contained in the volume; and the encyclopedia, as a whole, quite deserves the lavish praise which was recently accorded to it by one of the most illustrious and influential theological periodicals of Germany.

Shafer, Sara Andrew. A White Paper Garden. Pp. 292. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1910. $2.50 net.

This is a frank attempt, on the part of the author, to create for herself and all other exiles from actual gardens, a white paper

(*Continued on page* 802.)

Building development has reached a stage where no far-sighted builder can afford to plan without

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The period has come when the older forms of construction are definitely passing. The important factors of greater safety, permanence and comfort are already so clearly established that to ignore them now vitally affects the *immediate investment value* of any building.

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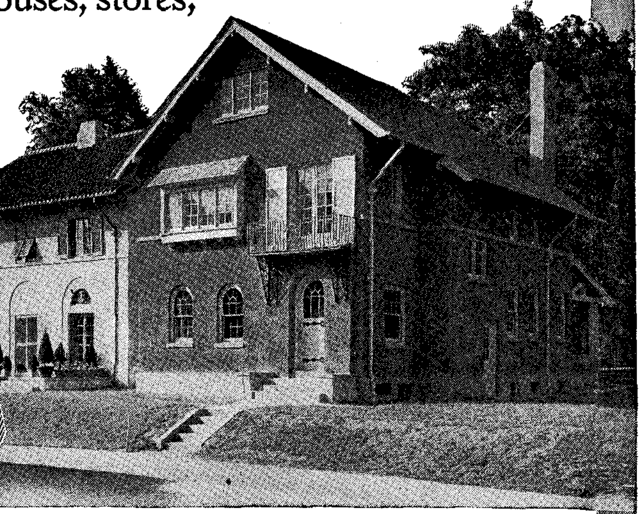

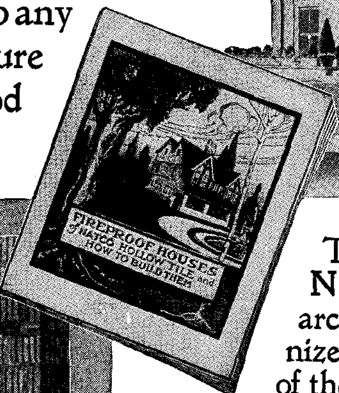

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The short-sighted man says, "I am not going to paint my house this year. Materials are higher than they should be. I intend to wait until prices come down."

Such a man is thinking more of the dimes he imagines he may save by waiting than of the dollars he is sure to lose when his buildings depreciate. His wisdom is reckoned in dimes, his short-sightedness in dollars.

No thrifty houseowner reasons that way. He says, "My house must have the new coat of paint that is coming to it, even if the cost is four or five dollars more than usual. My house represents an investment, which must be protected. Besides, *it is our home;* we want it to look as well as possible."

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4 gallons pure linseed oil - - - - -	......
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This makes 8 gallons genuine old-fashioned paint	......

He should then compare this with the price of any other paint he would think of using, and all the while keep in mind the superior spreading power of old-fashioned lead and oil paint.

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We try to be of service to those about to paint. We will send you, if asked, color schemes, miscellaneous painting directions, and names of "Blue List" Painters in your community, men who use our "Dutch Boy Painter" white lead. Ask for "Helps No. 455" That will include everything.

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The "Ideal Reader" imagined in the "Preface" to
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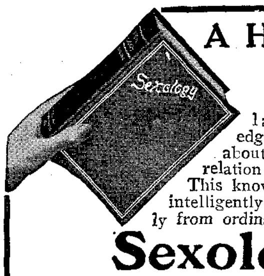

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
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Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid
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Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

(*Continued from page* 800.)

garden, a product of memories of the past and hopes for the future. She divides her work into twelve chapters, each a month or a "moon," according to Indian nomenclature. She has succeeded in producing an atmosphere of beauty, light, color, and perfume. Each month is described with the flowers peculiar to it, and the literary style, the personal comments, and quotations from well-known poets all contribute to a charming book. "He walks through a garden but poorly fitted for its best enjoyment who has not the companionship of the thoughts other men have had there." The author's choice of language is exquisite and each page is fraught with a message that stimulates the imagination and charms the senses. "The very best gardens, from the humanist's point of view, are those unpretentious little ones which cuddle up close to the eaves of weather-beaten farmhouses, and those which are hidden away along the streets of those blest villages which have kept themselves aloof from the seven devils of modernism." The beauty of the book is greatly enhanced by illustrations from photographs by Frances and Mary Allen.

Sharp, Dallas Lore. The Face of the Fields. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 250. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Sharp has here reprinted several of those graceful magazine articles which have long shown him to be, perhaps, the most literary of our writers upon out-door themes. There is less and less in the way of fact and information as each of his books succeeds the preceding, and more of the meditative; written with a humorous, almost whimsical quality which makes extremely pleasant reading.

Shaw, Bernard. The Doctor's Dilemma, Getting Married, and the Showing-up of Blanco Posnet. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Brentano's. $1.50 net.

Shaw, Charles Gray. The Value and Dignity of Human Life. As Shown in the Striving and Suffering of the Individual. 12mo, pp. 403. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $2.50 net.

Stevenson, Augusta. Children's Classics in Dramatic Form. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 116. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 30 cents.

Stiles, Robert. Four Years Under Marse Robert. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 368. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Stork, Charles Wharton. The Queen of Orplede. 16mo, pp. 65. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Streightoff, Frank Hatch. The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America. 12mo, pp. 196. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Tynan, Katharine. Princess Katharine. Pp. 331. New York: Duffield & Co. 1911. $1.20 net.

Miss Tynan's heroine is a princess only by virtue of innate royalty, but she is a sweet, charming, lovable girl whose father was of the nobility, her mother of the people. Returning from her long absence in the convent, where she had been placed by a step-father, she finds her mother a prey to a propensity for strong drink and weak-charactered companions. There are the complications of a lost will, the struggle of Katharine to draw her mother away from the old habits, and a very pretty love-story which comes to a happy ending with Katharine's ultimate victory. Miss Tynan knows the Irish country and the Irish people so well that she tells her story charmingly. It ought to be a popular book for summer reading.

Wheelock, Elizabeth M. Stories of Wagner Operas for Children. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 301. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co

Whitechurch, Victor L. The Canon in Residence. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.20 net.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF MEXICO'S WAR

As a side-light on the mix-up in Mexico the New York *Tribune* publishes the letters of a young American woman to her family in the States. She had been living with her husband in the very center of the revolutionary scrimmage at Chihuahua, and was in an excellent position to watch much of "the smoke and fun." Of course it was not all smoke and fun by any means, and wo to the weak or wounded so careless as to fall into the enemy's hands—especially "the dark, doughty hands" of the women, "well versed in the arts of the suffragettes." In more serious vein she writes:

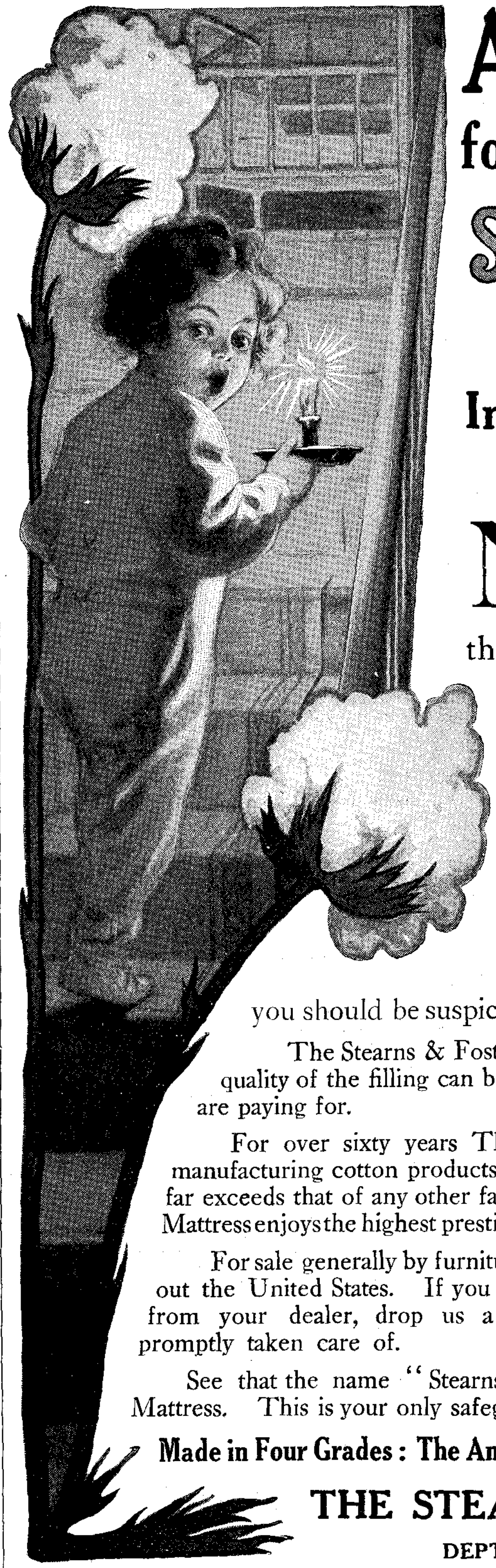
> The mode of fighting in this country is something frightful. The "soldiers' women" go out to the battlefields with the soldiers, and they go with their aprons full of stones and with knives. If an enemy is killed or wounded the women finish him up with knives, provided he is too seriously wounded to try to defend himself, and if he has any fight in him they stone the poor creature to death. Isn't that horrible? X (her husband) said the women he saw had their aprons full of stones. One dead man they saw had been pounded to death with the butt end of a rifle or with stones.

But the men "are even more cowardly," and one afternoon, following an engagement in which the insurrectos were whipt, the federals "just butchered innocent men, women, and children right and left."

> They would go by a house where the door was open and would shoot right into the house. For instance, there was a woman leaning over a man on a bed giving him a drink. The soldiers shot through the door and shot the woman in the arm and put five holes through the man, killing him. It turned out that the man was very old and sick. Then they dragged an old deaf, dumb, and blind man from his house into the street, and because he did not answer when spoken to he was killed. A small boy bringing cows down one of the cañons into town was killed. These are but a few examples of the frightful goings on that day. Over a hundred men were put in jail, and the soldiers wouldn't allow food or anything to be brought to them. No wonder the federals are hated and the people are for the revolutionists.

All those wishing to watch the engagements are forced to purchase seats on a neighboring hill. The curtain generally rises at about three in the afternoon, but one morning "as early as five o'clock" they heard the booming of battle, and from their point of vantage could see that Santa Eulalia was being attacked—for the second time in two days.

About twenty-one federals were in town and were up in the tower of the church. Several hundred rebels came in and fired on the soldiers, killing a few. The remainder wouldn't surrender, and got inside the church. The revolutionists got up on top of the building, made holes in the roof, and threw sticks



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Insures a Quick and Happy Trip

NO article should receive a more rigid inspection before it enters the household than a Mattress. Otherwise you cannot be quite sure that the inside of it is clean and wholesome or that the quality is worth the price asked.

Mattresses, as generally sold, are sewed up good and tight and you can't get even a peep at the inside. That is all the more reason why you should be suspicious of Mattresses sold in this way.

The Stearns & Foster Mattress is so constructed that the quality of the filling can be examined. You know just what you are paying for.

For over sixty years The Stearns & Foster Co. have been manufacturing cotton products, and their daily output of Mattresses far exceeds that of any other factory. That is why a Stearns & Foster Mattress enjoys the highest prestige for comfort, service, purity and finish.

For sale generally by furniture dealers and department stores thruout the United States. If you are unable to purchase our Mattresses from your dealer, drop us a line and we will see that you are promptly taken care of.

See that the name "Stearns & Foster" is on the label of the Mattress. This is your only safeguard. Insist upon it.

Made in Four Grades: The Anchor, Windsor, Lenox and Style "A"

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Dioxogen

A cut, wound or *any* break in the skin may cause trouble if neglected. The application of Dioxogen prevents simple accidents from becoming serious; Dioxogen destroys harmful germ-life, thus *preventing* infection; it is always efficient and is safe for children as well as "grown-ups" to use. Descriptive booklet, describing many toilet as well as emergency uses, and introductory 2-oz. bottle, will be sent *free upon request.*

The Oakland Chemical Co., 111 Front St., New York

of dynamite down onto the poor soldiers. In all less than a dozen men were killed, and the rest of the federals were taken prisoners. The rebels say they attacked the town just to get the guns and ammunition of the soldiers. They also took more horses from the town.

On Tuesday, March 14, Santa Eulalia was recaptured and went under martial law, so that every miner who went up there to work "required a transport or identification slip to prove that he was in nowise related to a rebel." On that day, too, they first learned of our army maneuvers.

We hear Uncle San has twenty thousand troops on the border and that they are there not only to guard the boundary but to get accustomed to camp life and routine, etc., for there is going to be war between the United States and the Japs. We also heard that the Mikado had ordered all Japanese in Mexico to return to Japan and that they are now marching overland to the Pacific Coast. I wonder how much, if any, truth there is in the report.

A few days later they rode down to Santa Eulalia on horseback and caught the train for the mining smelter.

It was made up of engine, box-car full of soldiers, and then one coach. The soldiers are the most disreputable, dirty, untidy, and lazy-looking bunch. They slouch along as if they hadn't a care in the world. All that looks business-like about them is the rifle they carry and their belt of cartridges. You know the Mexican army is made up for the most part of prisoners. The men are a hard-looking lot, too.

When we got about half-way down to the smelter we saw horsemen at a distance, and, of course, we thought first of all of revolutionists. They turned out to be eleven federal volunteers, whose duty it was to escort the train until it was safely out on the plains. The federal volunteers all wear red bands on their hats, or red sashes. The same company of men escorted the train up in the evening, and we also had a box-car full of soldiers on the train.

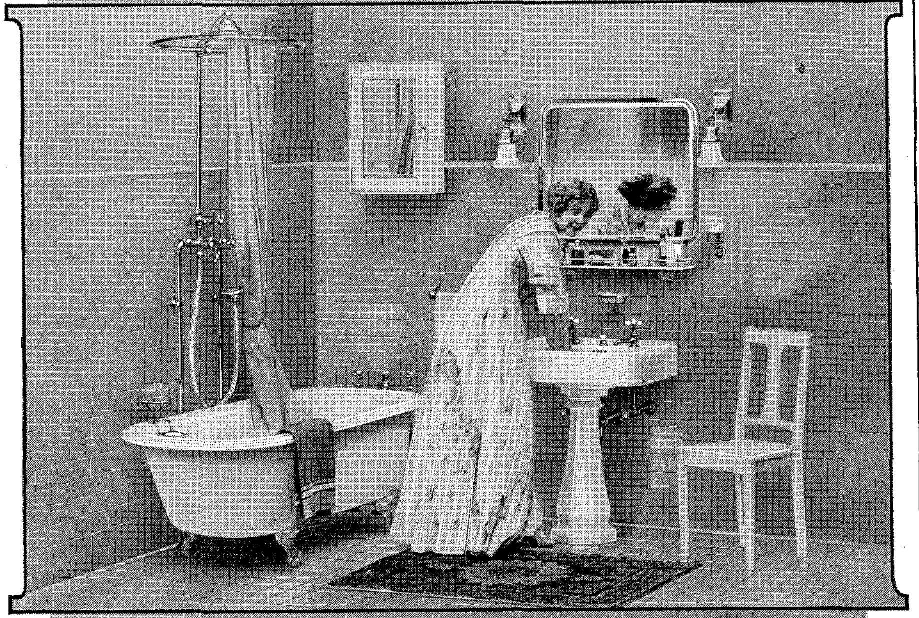
Mr. —— had invited us to come down to the smelter with him, and we spent the day with a Mr. and Mrs. ——, who are young people and very attractive. They have such a cozy little home and two dear boys, one three and a half and the other five. How we appreciate going into a real home and sitting down to a home table, where everything is daintily served and appetizing!

TAXING AN AMERICAN ABROAD

THE seashore town of Brightlingsea, England, is in a dilemma. And an American has caused it all, says the Philadelphia *Record.* For more than twenty years this "representative of ours abroad" has lived upon a yacht some few hundred feet from shore—"the abbot of an aquatic monastery." He keeps to himself, as a cenobite commonly does. And he is as generous to the local poor as the ideal head of a monastery ought to be—for millionaires can afford to be generous, and "Americans must be."

Mr. Brown—that is his simple name—has never budged from his site. Neither, in all

"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES



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The Plumbing Fixtures shown in this advertisement cost approximately $140.00, except when sold in the Far West.

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Send for a copy of our beautiful book "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6c. postage.

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these twenty years, has he paid harbor dues, rates, nor taxes. His peculiar pose—always under the Stars and Stripes—has finally caught the attention of the income tax assessors. They rule that, tho he be a citizen of the United States with an income wholly from abroad, he must be adjudged a resident of England and must pay taxes like the rest.

Tho Mr. Brown has kept up steam night and day during all these years, he has never moved from his anchorage. He may move now. Local interests which have long profited by his liberality would regard his withdrawal as a catastrophe. "He is the goose that lays our golden eggs," they say; "must his neck be wrung?" The authorities reply that everybody is a goose and that the predestined fate of all geese is to have their necks wrung for the benefit of the fisc. Logic and consistency demand that course. "If we wring one neck, we must wring all—even Mr. Brown's, your benefactor tho he be."

The dilemma, as we have said, is Brightlingsea's, not Brown's. He can leave at any time, and take his property with him. Will Brightlingsea decide to let him? Will the authorities waive their point, or will they lose the *Valfreyia* with all aboard? Will the town sacrifice the mere tax or will it sacrifice everything?

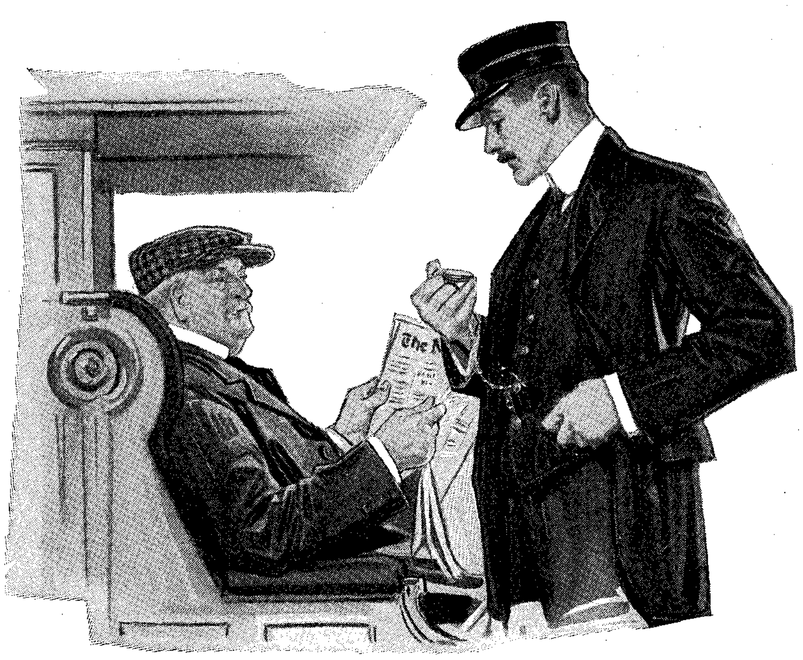
THE "LITTLE FATHER" OF THE SENATE

If a United States Senator has a cold, he hurries to Col. Daniel M. Ransdell, the Sergeant-at-arms, who makes it well. If the situation be a more serious one; if, let us say, the Senator has "stubbed his political toe" and has been thrown for the time being into a "paroxysm of pain," he still hurries, and the "surgeon-doctor" remains the same. For Colonel Ransdell is "mentor" in all things, and his healing propensities are well known. Faith, too, plays its important part, and from the moment this kind friend leads a new and "sternly embarrassed" Senator to his desk in the Senate Chamber, to the time when he arranges for that Senator's "funeral cortège," he is known as "Little Father."

But, says the New York *Herald*, the fact that the Sergeant-at-arms may upon occasion arrest a Senator and bring him into the Senate Chamber to make up a quorum, "is one other reason" for the "Little Father's" popularity with that body. Moreover:

> He knows when to be jolly, and again how to be serious. He can have as many moods or lack of them as any one of the ninety-two men for whom he is "the little father." Under his direction thirty doorkeepers guard the five ways into the Senate Chamber and the gallery. He picks the nimble pages who scamper back and forth in the Senate and is responsible for the orderly behavior of visitors.

Every two years Colonel Ransdell shuts himself up in his office for a season of from three to four weeks and chooses a new carpet for the Senate. This is a serious job, this process of selection which "must be guaranteed to suit" ninety-two different people, "and Lorimers and La Follettes alike" are



The Howard Watch

Sometimes you see a prosperous looking passenger inquire the time, and you wonder why he does not take out his own watch to compare with the conductor's.

It is not that he has no watch—but because he is ashamed of the time he is carrying. He has no confidence that it is anywhere near correct, and he tries to save his dignity by not making a comparison.

What do you think of the type of man who will carry a cheap and uncertain timepiece because it doesn't have to be seen?

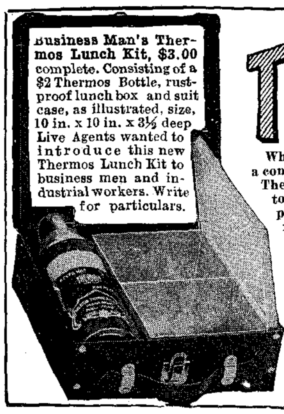
It is quite different with the HOWARD owner. He is ready to match time with all comers.

The HOWARD is the closest rating watch in the world—and worth all it costs to any man of accurate habit and orderly mind.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Boss or Crescent gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k solid gold case at $150—is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you "The Story of Edward Howard and the First American Watch"—an inspiring chapter of history that every man and boy should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.



Business Man's Thermos Lunch Kit, $3.00 complete. Consisting of a $2 Thermos Bottle, rust-proof lunch box and suit case, as illustrated, size, 10 in. x 10 in. x 3½ deep Live Agents wanted to introduce this new Thermos Lunch Kit to business men and industrial workers. Write for particulars.

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Wherever the feet of men or women take them the Thermos Bottle has proven a comfort—a need—a necessity that nothing else will supply.

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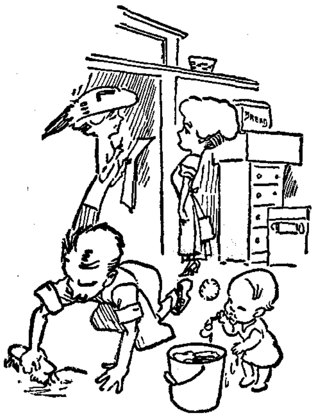

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the possessors of "most unlovely" sensibilities. It can be done, but only with the utmost tact and by eliminating "many, many hundreds of different samples," for there are as many "shades of rugs as there are shady Senators."

Occasionally the Sergeant-at-arms is called upon to separate those "bent on personal encounter," and in many ways must show a sample of diplomacy far in advance of that which the average "diplomatic Senator" possesses.

He must be able to keep a cloakroom door hooked open for Senator Hale, of Maine, that he may have fresh air, and at the same time close it for Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, that there may be no cigar smoke in the chamber.

But that is not all, and the "present efficient Sergeant-at-arms" has set up troubles for himself.

Two sets of swinging doors on either side of the desk of the Vice-President lead from the Senate Chamber to the marble room where Senators receive their callers. Beside each of these is a small, elaborately lacquered snuff-box. It is one of the duties of the Sergeant-at-arms to keep these boxes filled with fresh snuff. It is an old Senate custom which has come down through much ridicule from the old days. Senator "Billy" Mason, of Chicago, when he left the Senate, paid his compliments to the old boxes and poked fun at the Senate for their maintenance.

But the snuff-boxes are a serious matter. To propose that they be removed would be to tread upon the toes of half the Senate. Not that they take the snuff generally, altho a few playfully test its condition occasionally, but it is a tradition, and the only way it could be passed into history would be to remove the boxes surreptitiously.

Now one year ago the boxes were inspected by Colonel Ransdell, and condemned.

This was only a mental process on the part of the Sergeant-at-arms. He set about finding new ones. Through the stores of Washington and Baltimore he made a round which lasted for weeks without finding their substitute. He enlisted others in the search, but still without success. One day Colonel Ransdell heard of a pair of snuff-boxes displayed in an antique store. He hastened to examine them, and in five minutes they were the property of the United States Senate, but wild horses could not make the Sergeant-at-arms say what they cost.

It would be libelous to name the Senators who still take snuff. But:

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has been known to use a small pinch in jest, and one Senator often extends the privilege in mock courtesy to another and has it accepted. Members of the House come over and use the Senate snuff as a jest at the old custom. Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, has been known to play this joke on the Senate.

When the little electric bells all over the Capitol ring three times, the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants must see that none but Senators and two sworn clerks are on the floor.

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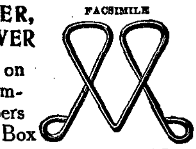

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the Vice-President and guard the stairways, that none may listen at the keyholes. The lobby back of the Senate Chamber is closed and none may enter until the four bells which tell of adjournment. If anybody should burst into an executive session of the Senate it would be a national scandal.

The Sergeant-at-arms does not, as is the case in the House of Representatives, carry the mace or any other emblem of authority, tho encounters on the Senate floor have, if anything, been more "merciless" than in the larger body. Still:

> Nothing violent has occurred to require the services of the Sergeant-at-arms since Senator Tillman strode across the legs of Senator Teller, of Colorado, to resent "the lie" passed by Senator McLaurin, his colleague. Senator Tillman had charged under the sting of Senator Spooner's questioning that patronage had been used by the White House to get its bills through the Senate. Senator McLaurin was then out of the chamber, but the assertion of Senator Tillman that a representative of his own State had been so influenced was repeated to him. On his return he said that it was a lie. Striding over Senator Teller, who sat between them, Senator Tillman struck at his colleague, but they were immediately separated by Senator Bailey, of Texas, and others.

But disturbances in the Senate galleries have been most common of late, and for that reason—

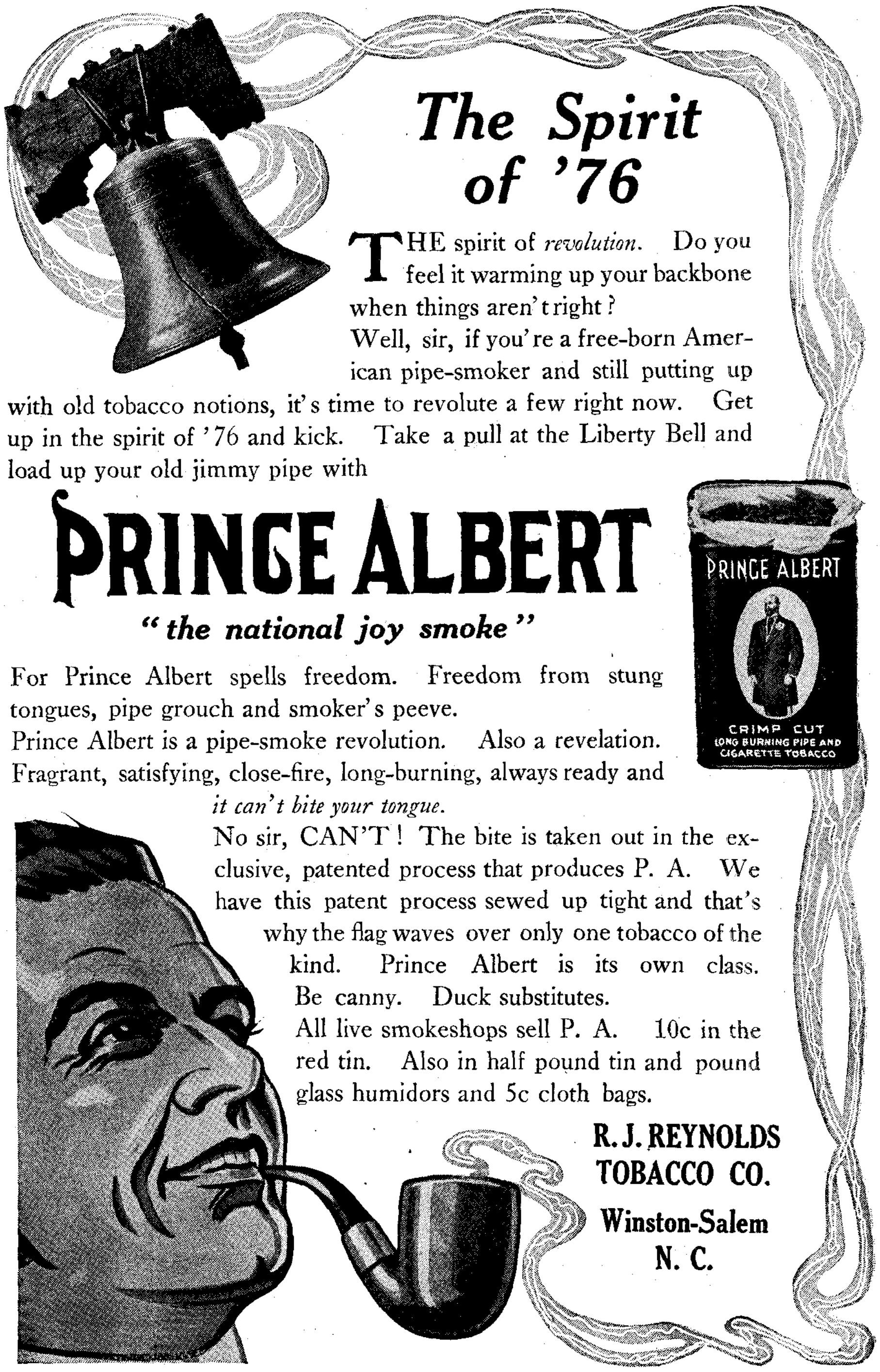
> Doortenders are instructed to keep a watchful eye on all who ask for seats, and if a spectator in the Senate becomes unruly he goes out with a rush. Carrie Nation was once ejected from one of the galleries; a man dropt dead during a session of the Senate two years ago, and another, rising in his seat while the Senate was in one of its solemn moods, shouted from the gallery in a loud voice, "Prepare for the coming of the end of the world!"

A FAIRY STORY OF THE HEAD-HUNTERS

THE Dyaks of Borneo are addicted to the unpleasant habit of hunting heads. Christianity and civilization are gradually curing them of it, one peacefully and the other forcibly, but it is not yet extinct. The bride of a chief demands before the wedding feast that her lord and master bring home a human head to show his prowess, and some of the other tribal banquets are thought incomplete without human heads to grace the occasion. It is a relief to read a new book by Mr. Edward H. Gomes, on "Seventeen Years Among the Sea-Dyaks of Borneo" (Lippincott), that these people abhor lying and theft, but the casual traveler might tolerate the latter vices if they would only leave his head where nature put it.

It is not surprizing that their folk-lore shows traces of the head-hunting propensity. One of their favorite fairy-stories is about "Danjai and the Were-Tiger's Sister." Mr. Gomes tells it as follows:

> Once upon a time there lived a great chief named Danjai. He was the head of one of the longest Dyak houses that were ever built. It was situated on a hill in the midst of a



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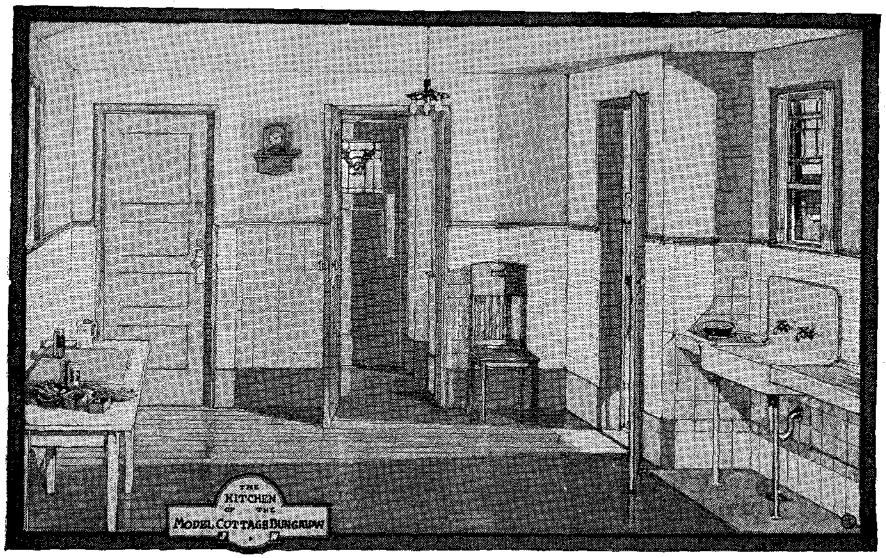
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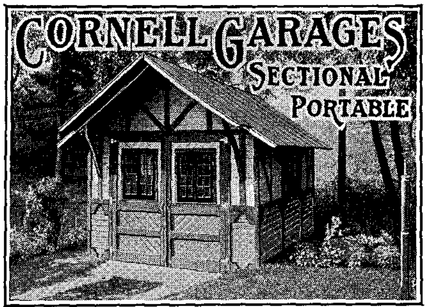

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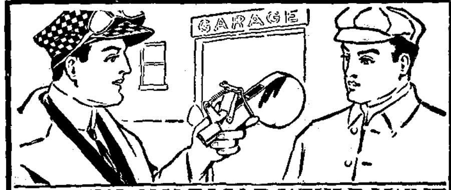

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large plantation of fruit trees. Danjai was said to be very rich indeed. He possest much farming land, many fruit trees, many tapang trees, where the wild bees made their abode, and from which the sweet honey is obtained, and in his room there were many valuable jars of various kinds, and also a large number of brass vessels; for the Dyaks convert their wealth into jars and brassware to hand down to posterity. Every year he obtained a plentiful harvest of paddy, much more than he and his family could consume, and he had always much paddy for sale, so much so that the news of his wealth traveled to distant lands, and many from afar off would come and buy paddy from him. Danjai also possest many slaves, who were ready to help him in his work.

All the people in his house had a very high opinion of his judgment, and were ready to obey his decisions, whenever he settled any of their disputes. So great, indeed, was his reputation for wisdom that men from distant villages would often consult him and ask his advice when in any difficulty. He had also great fame as a brave warrior, and during expeditions against the enemy, he was the leader of the men of his own village and of many villages around, for all liked to follow such a brave man as Danjai, who was sure to lead them to victory. Over the fireplace in his veranda he had, hanging together in a bunch, the dried heads of the enemies whom he himself had killed.

Now this man Danjai had a very pretty wife whom he had recently married, but the marriage feast had not been held, because he had not yet obtained a human head from the enemy as a token of his love for her; for this girl was of good birth and a chief's daughter, and wanted the whole world to know, when they attended her marriage feast, what a brave man her husband was. One day Danjai said to his young wife: "I will hold a meeting of the chiefs around, and tell them that we must all get our war-boats ready, as I intend leading an expedition against the enemy. I should like to bring you a human head as a token of my love, so that you may not be ashamed of your husband. And as soon as I return, we will have the wedding-feast." Tho his wife was sorry that her husband intended leaving her, still she did not oppose his wishes, for she wished him to come back covered with glory. So a council of war was held, and Danjai told the assembled chiefs what he intended to do, and it was decided that all should begin at once making war-boats, which were to be ready in two months' time.

Assisted by his slaves and followers, Danjai had been at work at his boat for several weeks, and it was nearly finished. It was a beautiful boat made out of the trunk of one large tree, and Danjai was proud of his work. He was so anxious to finish his boat that one day he started very early in the morning, before his breakfast was ready, and he asked his wife to bring his food to him later on, to the part of the jungle where he was working at his boat.

Accordingly, Mrs. Danjai cooked the food and ate her own breakfast. Then she made up a small bundle of rice and also put together some fish and salt, and placed all in a little basket to take to her husband. She had never been out in the jungle by herself before, but she was not afraid, for her husband had told her the way, and she could hear the sound of his adze as he worked at his boat not very far off. She hung her basket over her left shoulder, and, holding her small knife in her right hand, went cheerfully on. Presently she came to the stump of a tree on which was placed a bunch of ripe sibau fruit. They looked so tempting that she could not help eating some of them, and as they were very nice, she put what remained in her basket, saying to herself: "Perhaps Danjai forgot to take these with him, and left them here. I will take them to him myself; he will, no doubt, be glad to eat these ripe fruits after his hard work."

Now, there was in this land a Were-Tiger, that was much feared by all who lived around. He had the appearance of a man, but at times would transform himself into a tiger, and then he would attack human beings and carry off their heads as trophies to his own house. But he never attacked any unless they had first done wrong by taking something which belonged to him. So this Were-Tiger would leave tempting fruit by the side of jungle paths, and on the stumps of trees, in the hope that some tired traveler would take and eat them. And if any one ate such fruit, then he or she was doomed to be killed by him that same day. But all knew about him, and tho he placed many tempting baits in all parts of the jungle, no one touched his fruit, for all feared the fate which awaited them if they did any such things. But Danjai's wife knew nothing about the Were-Tiger. No one had told her of him, and she had never been out before in the jungle by herself, and she had never been warned not to touch any fruit she might find lying about.

"Oh, Danjai," she said, as soon as she met her husband, "I am afraid I am rather late. You must be very tired and hungry, working the whole morning at your boat without having had anything to eat. Never mind! Here is your breakfast at last." And she handed the basket which contained his food to her husband.

Now Danjai was really very hungry, so he was glad to see his food had arrived. He thanked his wife, and at once began to empty the basket.

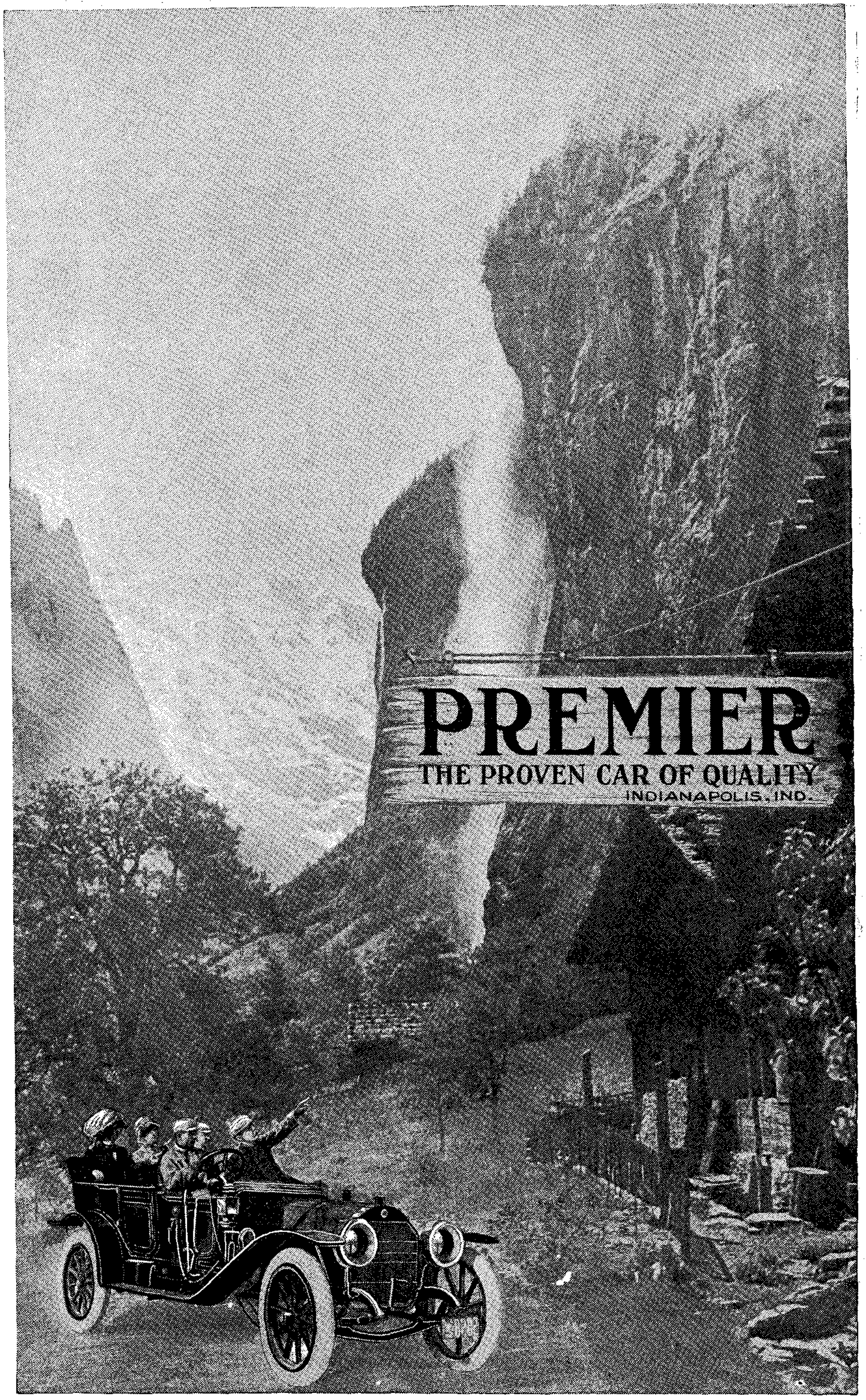
The first thing he saw was the ripe sibau fruit at the top, and he asked his wife where she got them from. She told him she had found them on the stump of a tree by the wayside, and she said she thought they had been left there by him. She added, with a smile, that they were very good, as she had eaten some herself.

Then Danjai, brave man tho he was, turned pale with fear and anxiety.

"We must not linger here a moment," he said to his wife. "Hungry tho I am, I will not eat my food here. We must both hurry home at once. You have taken and eaten fruit belonging to the Were-Tiger, so much feared by all. It is said that whoever touches his fruit will surely die a terrible death; and you are the first person I know who has done so."

Danjai hurriedly gathered together all his tools and told those that were with him of his trouble, and they all started and walked silently back. Danjai was wondering how he was to avert the fate which awaited his young wife. She was silent, because she saw her husband was troubled, and she was sorry that she had caused him grief.

As soon as they arrived at the house, Danjai sent for all the men round about and told them what had happened, how his wife had taken and eaten the fruit of the Were-Tiger. He begged them all to help to shield



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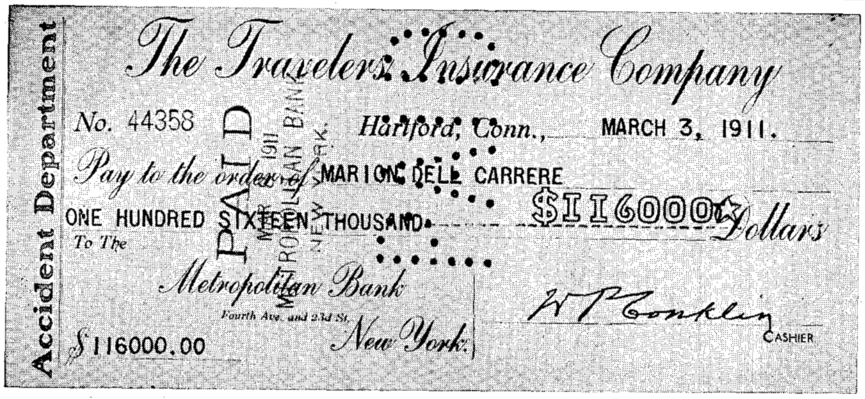

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her, for the Were-Tiger was sure to have his revenge, and come and take the head of his wife.

So they all prepared themselves for the tiger's visit by sharpening their knives and spears. Some men placed themselves on the roof of the house, others in the veranda. The ladder leading up to the house was also guarded, and so were all parts of the house by which he was likely to force an entrance. As for Danjai's wife, they hid her beneath some mats and sheets in the room, and twelve brave men stood round her with their swords drawn, ready to save her life even at the cost of their own.

Just before dark they heard the roar of the tiger in the distance. Tho still a long way off, the sound was very terrible to hear, and the men all grasped their swords and spears firmly, for they knew the tiger would soon be upon them.

Once more the tiger's roar sounded, nearer and clearer, and they heard him crash through the leaf-thatch roof and fall into the room. There was a great commotion among the men, but tho all tried to kill the animal, none could see him. Soon after they heard a roar of triumph from the tiger outside the house. They lifted up the mats and sheets which covered Danjai's wife, and there they saw her headless body! The Were-Tiger had succeeded in his attack, and had carried off the head of his victim!

Loud was the weeping and great the lamentation over her dead body. She was so young to die! And what death could be more terrible than hers whose head had been carried away by her murderer! All in the house mourned her loss for seven days, and during that time the house was very quiet, as all lived in their separate rooms, and did not come out into the common veranda to do work or talk to each other.

The death of his wife grieved Danjai very much. But tho his grief was great, his desire for revenge was greater still.

Very early on the morning of the next day Danjai started after the tiger. The drops of blood which had fallen could be plainly seen on the ground, and he had no difficulty in finding out in what direction the tiger had gone. On and on he tracked the blood till he came to a cave at the foot of a high mountain. The sides of the cave were splashed with blood, so Danjai walked boldly in, determined to revenge the death of his wife. It was not very dark in the cave. In the distance he could see an opening, and he hurried toward it.

He came out on the other side of the mountain, and saw a large plantation of sugar-cane and plantain-trees. Beyond this he saw a long Dyak house.

"This," he said to himself, "is surely the abode of the Were-Tiger, and soon I shall have an opportunity of revenging the death of my wife."

He planted two sticks, one across the other, in the ground, to mark the opening in the mountain, so that he might not miss his way on his return, and then be boldly walked toward the house.

He followed a path through the sugar-cane plantation—still tracking the drops of blood upon the ground—until he came to the ladder leading up to the house. He was so anxious to attack his wife's murderer that he did not pause to ask—as is the usual Dyak custom—whether he might walk up or not, but went straight on into the house. Men sitting in the veranda asked him, as he passed them, where he was going, and what he wanted, but he did not answer them. His heart was heavy within him, thinking of his dead wife, and wondering if he would be able to accomplish his task, and whether he would succeed in leaving the house as easily as he came in. But he was determined to avenge his wife's murder, and he would not shrink from any difficulties in the way.

He stopt at the room of the headman of the house, and a girl asked him to sit down, and spread a mat for him. He did so, and the girl went into the room to fetch the brass vessel containing the betel-nut ingredients which the Dyaks love to chew. As he sat down, he saw drops of blood on the fireplace, and looking up, he noticed a fresh head, still dripping with blood, among the other skulls hanging there. He recognized it at a glance—it was the head of his loved wife!

The girl came out with the brass vessel of betel-nut, and said: "Help yourself, Danjai. We did not expect you to visit us so soon. Please excuse me for a while; I have to attend to the cooking. But you will not be alone, for my brother will soon be back. He has only gone to the plantation to fetch some sugar-cane."

So Danjai sat on the mat by himself, thinking what he was to do next, and what he was to say to his wife's murderer when he came in. Soon the Were-Tiger arrived, carrying on his shoulder a bundle of sugar-cane.

"I am very pleased to see you, Danjai," he said. "Would you like some sugar-cane? If so, help yourself."

Danjai was so sad thinking of his wife that he did not notice how curious it was that they should know his name when they had never seen him before. He did not feel at all inclined to eat sugar-cane, but lest his host should think he had come to kill, and to put him off his guard, he pretended to eat a little. He heard the Were-Tiger say to his sister in the room that she was to be sure to have enough food cooked, as Danjai would eat with them that evening. Then he left them and went to the river to bathe.

The sister came out of the room, and spoke to Danjai, who was still sitting in the veranda, and asked him to come into the room, as she had something to say to him.

"Yes, Danjai," she said to him in a kind tone of voice, "I know your trouble, and I am sorry for you. However, if you follow my advice, all will be well. You must be careful, for my brother is easily put out, and has no scruples about killing any who displease him. Our own people here hate him, for he is so merciless; but no one dares attack him, for all fear him greatly. Now listen attentively to what I have to say. When I put out the plates of rice in the room presently, do not take the one he tells you to have: take any of the others, for the one he wishes you to have is sure to contain some poison. Later on, when you retire to rest, do not spend the night on the mat spread out for you, but sleep somewhere else, and put the wooden mortar for pounding paddy on the mat in your stead; and so again on the second night, place the wooden mill for husking the paddy on your mat; and on the third night a roll of the coarse matting used for treading paddy. If his three attempts to kill you are unsuccessful, then he will be in your power, and will do what you command. But even then there is still danger, and you must not do anything

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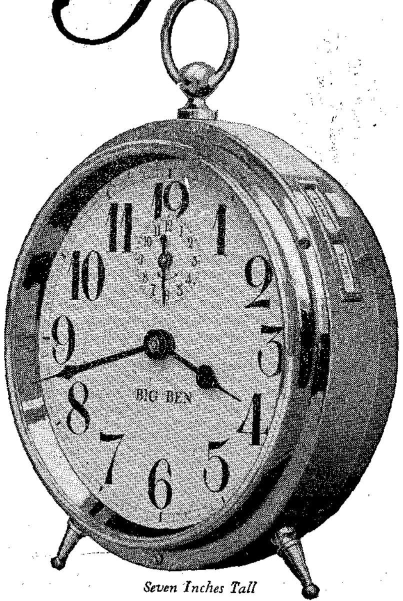

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rash, but ask my advice again later on. But go outside now into the veranda, for I think I hear my brother returning from his bath. I must make haste and put out the food for you all to eat."

Soon the Were-Tiger came in, and, sitting on the mat by Danjai, asked him the news, and how matters were in his country. Danjai answered little, for he was very sad; besides his host always laughed at him whenever he spoke. The fact was that he was amused at the idea of the man whose wife he had killed sitting in his veranda and talking to him in a friendly way.

The sister came out of the room and asked them in to have their meal. All happened as she said it would. Danjai remembered her advice, and did not take the plate of rice his host offered him. But he was too sad to eat much.

In the evening Danjai and the Were-Tiger sat by a fire in the veranda. Over this fire hung several human heads. The tears came into Danjai's eyes as he sat there and saw the head of his dear wife being scorched by the fire. He felt inclined, there and then, to grasp his sword and attack her murderer; but he restrained himself, remembering the advice of the Tiger's sister.

The Were-Tiger said to him with a nasty laugh: "What is troubling you that you should weep?"

"I am not troubled about anything," said Danjai; "but the smoke of the fire is too much for my eyes, and it makes them water and feel sore."

"If so," said his host, "let us put out the fire and retire to rest, as it is very late."

Two mats were spread out for them, one on each side of the fireplace, and they lay down to sleep. But Danjai kept awake, and when his companion was asleep, he rose and placed the wooden mortar for pounding paddy on his mat, and covered it over with a sheet; and he himself retired to a safe place, as he was advised to do by the Tiger's sister. He watched to see what would happen, and he was not disappointed. Not long after, he saw the Were-Tiger wake up and fetch a sword, and walk up to the place where he was supposed to be asleep. With the sword he made two or three vicious cuts at the wooden mortar, and said:

"Now, Danjai, this will settle you. You will not think of revenging yourself on me any more."

Then Danjai cried out from where he was: "What is the matter? What are you doing?"

"Oh, Danjai! Is that you?" said his host. "I did not mean to hurt you. I had a bad dream, and I sometimes walk in my sleep. How lucky it is you were not lying on the mat! I should have certainly killed you, and I should never have forgiven myself for doing so. Please understand I meant no harm to you, and let us lie down to rest again."

On the two following nights the Were-Tiger attempted to kill Danjai, but failed each time, because, following the advice given him, Danjai placed first the wooden mill for husking the paddy on his mat, and next a roll of coarse matting used for treading paddy. His host made the same excuse for his strange behavior each time.

On the morning of the fourth day, after the Were-Tiger had left the house to see whether any fish had been caught in his fish-trap, his sister asked Danjai to come into the room, as she had something to say to him before he left to return home.

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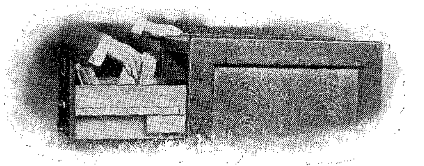

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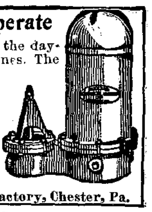

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"Now, Danjai," she said; "as I told you before, since my brother has not been able to kill you these three days, he is in your power. After breakfast ask him to accompany you and show you the way back to your country. When you have both come to the farther end of the sugar-cane plantation, beg him to sit down for a little while, and say you would like to eat some sugar-cane before you leave him and go on your journey alone. When he gives you the sugar-cane, ask him to lend you his sword, giving as an excuse that yours is not sharp enough for peeling the sugar-cane, or that it is stuck fast in its sheath, and can not be drawn. When he hands you his sword, you must attack him with it and kill him. My brother is invulnerable to any other sword but his own. When you have killed him, cut off his head and bring it to me, and I will give you your wife's head in exchange for it."

A few minutes after this conversation the Were-Tiger returned with a basket full of fish. Some of these were soon cooked, and they sat down to breakfast.

Soon after they had eaten, Danjai told his host that he must be returning to his own country, and asked him to accompany him and show him his way back. So they started together and walked through the sugar-cane plantation.

Just as they came near the end of it, Danjai begged his companion to stop. He said he would like to have some sugar-cane before going on.

"I am sorry I did not offer you any," said the Were-Tiger; "it was very forgetful of me. Never mind, I will at once cut down some sugar-cane for us."

When he had brought the sugar-cane, and had finished peeling the piece he wanted for himself, Danjai said to him:

"Please lend me your sword, for mine is stuck fast in its sheath, and I can not draw it out."

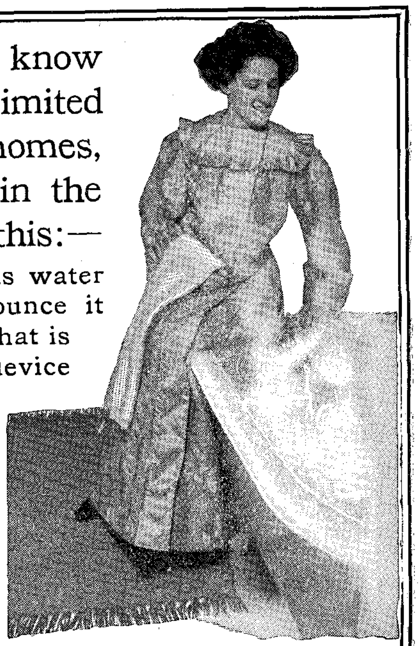
The Were-Tiger, suspecting nothing, handed the sword to him, and Danjai began peeling his sugar-cane.

Just then the Were-Tiger turned round to look at his house, and Danjai, seizing his opportunity, gave him a blow with the sword and killed him. Then he cut off the head and carried it back with him to the house he had just left.

When he came near, he saw the sister watching for his return, and standing at the top of the ladder leading up to the house. He followed her into the house, and gave her the head of her brother.

"You ought to be quite satisfied now, Danjai," she said, "for you have taken revenge for the death of your wife. I want you to promise me certain things before you go. First of all, you must not let anybody know that you have killed my brother. Next, on your return, you must go on the warpath and bring back to me the head of a woman, to enable me to put away the mourning of myself and my relatives for the death of my brother. And then I hope you will take me with you as your wife. And I give you now some locks of my hair, to be used as a charm to make you invisible to the enemy, when you are on the warpath. Lastly, I advise you and your people never to eat or to take away any fruit you may find lying about in the jungle, on the stump of a tree, or on a rock, without knowing for certain who put it there and to whom it belongs, or making sure that it has fallen from some tree near. This must be remembered from generation to generation. Whoever disobeys this advice will be punished

THOSE who would like to know how they can have an unlimited supply of hot water in their homes, from any hot water faucet in the house, will be interested in this:—



There is a wonderful automatic gas water heater called the Ruud (pronounce it "Rude"). It isn't an ugly thing that is hitched on the bath tub, nor is it a device for heating the water in your range boiler—nor do you have to light it and put it out.

The Ruud is down cellar! No, you don't have to go near it. All you have to do to get hot water is to turn any hot water faucet. The Ruud takes care of itself. Opening the faucet automatically lights the gas in the Ruud, and the water is heated as it flows through the hot copper coils.

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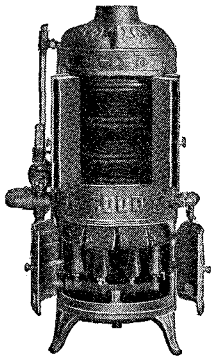
Next morning there is hot water just the same, even if the maid is washing in the laundry—the supply is inexhaustible.

It is useless to tell of the luxury of plenty of hot water. The fact that you can get it is the important thing.

If you want to know how it works we will tell you in another column, but the most satisfactory way is to go where they sell the Ruud and see it work.

Look in the telephone book and see if we have a branch in your town—if not, the gas company has the Ruud and will gladly show it in operation. Send for free descriptive booklet.



The How and Why of the RUUD

The Ruud is governed by two valves.

The pressure valve—that turns the gas on in the burners whenever a faucet is opened, and shuts off the gas when the faucet is closed.

The temperature valve—which turns off the gas when the water is heated to a certain temperature, and lights the gas when it starts to run cooler than a certain temperature.

Each valve is independent of the other and consequently never fails to do its work.

Here is the entire operation.

A tiny pilot light is burning—somewhere a hot water faucet is opened—the pressure valve turns on the gas and it is lighted by the pilot light and heats the copper coils through which the water flows.

When the water gets too hot, the temperature regulator turns off the gas.

It is quite some time before the coils start to cool, but when they do, the temperature regulator automatically turns on the gas again.

This is a great saving, for no more gas is burned than sufficient to heat the water used.

So the gas lights and goes out at intervals—the water is hot as long as it runs, and when you turn off the faucet the pressure valve shuts off the gas and the Ruud stops work.

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Carter is known among painters as "The Lead with the Spread" The foundation of its success was demonstrating to painters that on measured surfaces it would cover and protect an average of one-fourth more surface than the white lead they were using.

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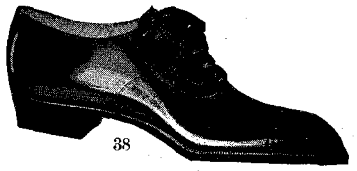

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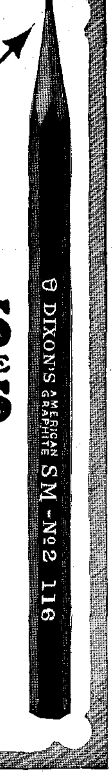


by death. You may now have the head of your wife to take back to your country."

As she finished speaking, she handed him his wife's head, and Danjai started off at once, for he was anxious to get back.

He reached his house late that same evening. All his friends were glad to see him come back safe and sound. They had given up all hope of seeing him again. They were also pleased to see he had been successful in bringing back the head of his dead wife.

Soon after Danjai's return from the Were-Tiger's country, he gathered all his followers together and told them that he intended going on the warpath. As soon as they were able to get everything ready, they started for the enemy's country. They were very successful, and succeeded in taking many heads; but Danjai, protected as he was by the charm which he had received from the Were Tiger's sister, was more successful than the others. They returned with much rejoicing, and a great feast was held in honor of their victory. The human heads were placed on a costly dish, and the women carried them into the house with dancing and singing.

A few days after, Danjai started to fulfil his promise to the Were-Tiger's sister. He brought her back with him as his wife, and they lived very happily together for many years.

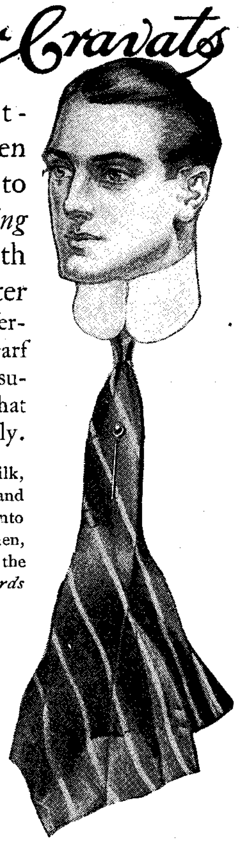
This story explains why the Dyaks, even at the present day, dare not eat any fruit they may find lying on the stump of a tree, or on a rock in the jungle. They fear that evil will happen to them as it did to Danjai's wife.

SARA BERNHARDT'S FIRST SUCCESS

SHE was only a little, wee thing, passing her childhood days in a convent somewhere in the northern part of France. So she was easily overlooked, and had "happinesses not many." But one day the Archbishop of Paris decided to pay a round of visits to some of "his communities" nearby, and as theirs was one of the "favored stops," a great fête was speedily arranged. The youngest of the nuns was to read a few words of welcome to Monseigneur, and after that were to be given a pianoforte solo, a song, and then a short play, entitled "Toby Recovering His Eyesight." It had been written by no less a personage than the Mother Thérèse, and "little Sara's heart jumped for joy." She tells us so herself in *The Ladies' Home Journal*:

> The little play was read to us by Mother Sainte Thérèse, one Thursday. We were all in tears at the end. I wondered anxiously what part I should take in this religious comedy, for . . . I had no doubt but that some rôle would be distributed to me. I began to get nervous, my hands became cold, my heart beat furiously, and my temples throbbed. I did not approach, but remained sulkily seated on my stool when Mother Sainte Thérèse said in her calm voice:
>
> "Young ladies, please pay attention and listen for your names for the different parts: Old Toby, Eugenie Charmel; Young Toby, Amélie Pluche; Gabelus, Renée d'Arville; the Angel Raphael, Louise Buguet; Toby's Mother, Eulalie Lacroix; Toby's Sister, Virginie Depaul."
>
> But no little Sara at all!

LeMar Cravats



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I had been listening, altho pretending not to be, and I was stupefied, amazed, and furious. Mother Sainte Thérèse then added: "Here are your manuscripts, young ladies," and a manuscript of the little play was handed to each pupil chosen to take part in it.

Louise Buguet was my favorite playmate, and I went up and asked her to let me see her manuscript, which I read enthusiastically.

"You'll hear me rehearse when I have learned it, won't you?" she asked, and I answered:

"Yes, certainly."

"Oh, how frightened I shall be!" she said.

She had been chosen for the Angel, I suppose, because she was as pale and sweet as a moonbeam. She had a soft, timid voice, and sometimes we used to make her cry, as she was so pretty then. The tears used to flow limpid and pearl-like from her gray, questioning eyes.

She began at once to learn her part, and I was like a shepherd's dog, going from one to another among the chosen ones. I had nothing to do with it, but I wanted to be "in it." The Mother Superior passed by, and as we all courtesied to her she patted my cheek.

"We thought of you, little girl," she said, "but you are so timid when you are asked anything."

"Oh, that's when it's history or arithmetic!" I said. "This is not the same thing, and I should not have been afraid."

She smiled distrustfully, and moved on.

The next week was full of rehearsals:

I asked to be allowed to take the part of a fish monster that figured in the story, as I wanted to have some rôle in the play at any cost. It was decided, tho, that Cesar, the convent dog, should be the fish monster.

All this time "no one word" could be extorted from the Angel Raphaël:

She stood there on the little platform, stupefied, tears dimming her beautiful eyes. She brought the whole play to a standstill and kept appealing to me in a weeping voice. I prompted her, and, getting up, rushed to her, kissed her, and whispered her whole speech to her. I was beginning to be "in it" myself at last.

Two days before the "great solemnity" there was a dress rehearsal.

The Angel looked lovely, but immediately on entering sank down on a bench, sobbing out in an imploring voice:

"Oh, no; I shall never be able to do it—never!"

"Quite true, she never will be able to," sighed Mother Sainte Sophie.

Forgetting for the moment my little friend's grief, and wild with joy, pride, and assurance, I ran up to the platform and bounded on to the form on which the Angel Raphael had sunk down, weeping.

"Oh, Mother, I know her part. Shall I take her place for the rehearsal?"

"Yes, yes," exclaimed voices from all sides.

"Oh, yes; you know it so well," said Louise Buguet, and she wanted to put her band on my head.

"No, let me rehearse as I am first," I answered.

They began the second scene again.

When the little green serge curtain was drawn I was surrounded, petted, and praised. Mother Sainte Sophie came upon the platform and kissed me affectionately. As to

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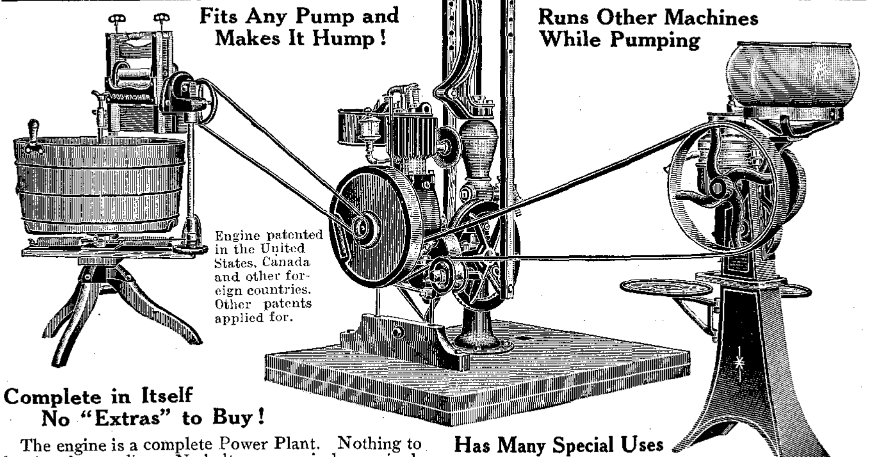

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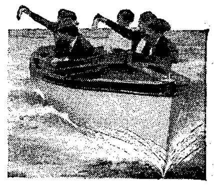

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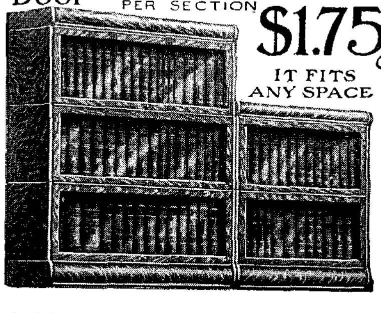

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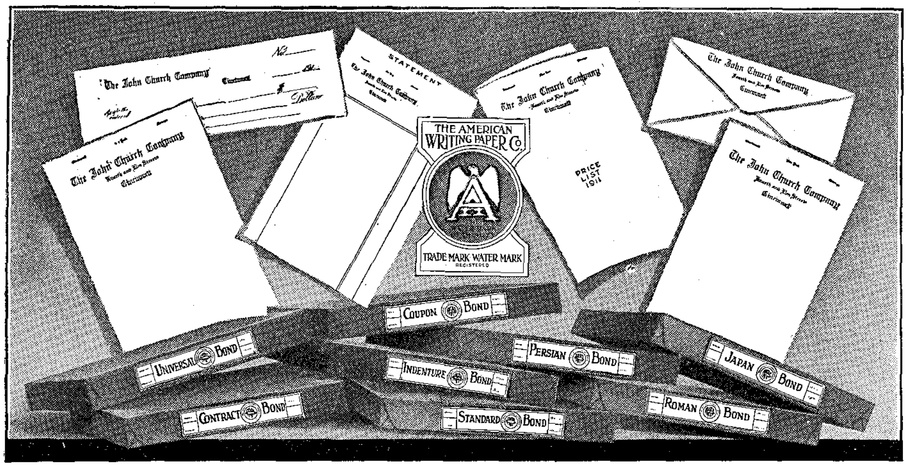

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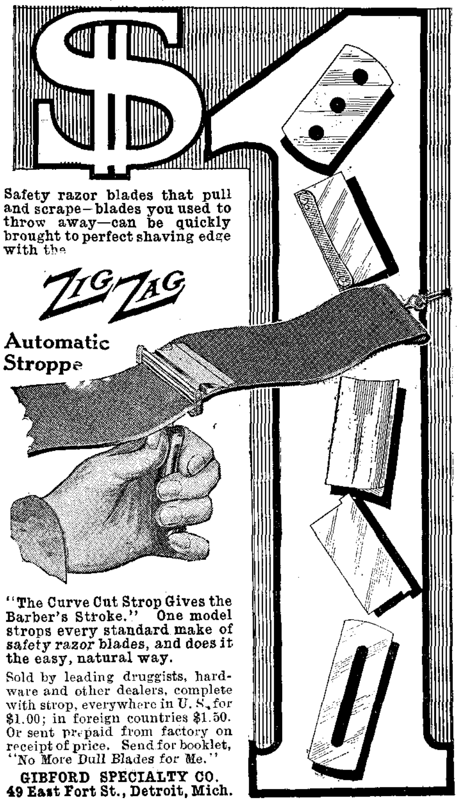

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Louise Buguet, she was now joyful again, and her angelic face beamed.

"Oh, how well you knew the part!" she said. "And then, too, every one can hear what you say. Oh, thank you so much!" She kissed me and I hugged her with all my might—at last I was in it!

THACKERAY'S NOSE

A CORRESPONDENT of *Notes and Queries* relates a curious story regarding the disfigurement of Thackeray's nose—a story quite unlike the usual version, which represents his young school-fellow, Venables, as breaking the lad's nose in fair fight. The new version reveals the cruelty of the British schoolboy a generation or two ago. The correspondent relates it as follows:

About a year after the great novelist's death I was traveling northward from London on one of the main railways, having with me no other companion than a volume of "Vanity Fair." But with me in the same compartment were two nice old ladies, sisters, who in the course of the long journey noticed the title of the book their fellow traveler was reading, and much talk on our part followed.

The three chatted amiably together, and one of the sisters said:

"You seem much engrossed with your book; so were we when it came out first, for we knew the author well, and in his boyhood, when at Charterhouse, he often visited us in his vacations. He was a most charming boy, not only by nature, but also remarkably handsome, and, in those early days, noticeable by his beautiful aquiline features. We missed seeing him for a time, and then had him again for our visitor. But his features were so altered we scarcely knew the handsome lad of former visits. We did not like to vex the boy, for his whole nature seemed changed, and we attributed it to mortification at the cruel injury to the main feature of his face.

"One day he told us how it had happened. Being one of the youngest pupils, he was chosen by one of the older lads, a rather proud aristocrat in his way, to act as his fag. Thackeray bore it as well as he could, but demurred to some more arbitrary command than usual, and flatly refused to obey. Whereupon the young aristocrat caught Thackeray up, held his head under his arm, and, with the heel of his boot used as a hammer, beat the beautiful aquiline nose quite flat with his face; in fact, breaking and injuring its structure completely—the excuse being 'You'll clean my boots next time, sir.'"

Prize Pupils.—District Superintendent James J. McCabe, of Brooklyn, has made an interesting collection of answers to questions given by pupils in our public schools. Among other instances he cites are these:

William the Conqueror was the first of the Mormons.

Congress is divided into civilized, half-civilized, and savage.

The Constitution of the United States was established to insure domestic hostility.

The blood flows through the alimentary canal into the abdominal canopy.

The cow has a pulse as well as anybody else, but you can not feel it at his wrist.

Shakespeare was a fiction and allegorical writer. His most intimate friend was Rare Ben Butler, who was also a great fiction writer.—*The Christian Intelligencer.*

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"I fooled you, ma'am," replied the tramp. "I didn't eat it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

One to Go.—ELOCUTIONIST—"Strike for your altars and your fires! Strike! Till the last armed foe——"

FAN—"Dat's two strikes, mister! One more an' yer out."—*New York World.*

His Wurst.—The German proprietor of a Brooklyn delicatessen store has got far enough along to pun in English. A writer in the New York *Sun* reports the fact.

Hanging in the window of the little shop is this advertisement:

"The Best You can do is buy our Wurst."—*Youth's Companion.*

No Pull at All.—MRS. MUMPS—"Your husband wears 'is 'air terrible short, Mrs. Gubbins."

MRS. GUBBINS—"Yes, the coward!"—*M. A. P.*

Hopelessly Outclassed.—"Mrs. Caswell, while you were in Venice did you see the Bridge of Sighs?"

"Oh, yes; I saw what they called that. But, my land, I've seen bridges ten times its size without ever going out of Pennsylvania!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Went to Her Head.—Extract from a young lady's letter from Venice:

"Last night I lay in a gondola in the Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."—*Lippincott.*

Comparatively.—A Boston woman, who attained much prominence in the campaign for woman's suffrage, once said at a public meeting that she thought T. B. Aldrich was effeminate.

The remark was repeated to Aldrich as a joke, whereupon he very drily remarked:

"Yes, so I am—compared to her."—*Success Magazine.*

Wouldn't take Any.—The late Lord Young of the Scottish bench was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance.

"My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some water-works."

After a long look the judge answered:

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."—*M. A. P.*

All Its Fault.—KINDLY OLD GENTLEMAN—"Well, Tommy, caught anything?"

BRIGHT LITTLE BOY—"No, I don't believe the silly worm was trying."—*Punch.*

Headstrong.—HUSBAND—"What, twenty-five dollars for that hat! It is a sin."

WIFE—"Don't bother. The sin shall be on my head!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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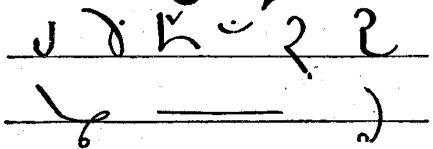

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The decline of barbarism.

The passing of Roosevelt.

The Chocolate Soldier.

The increase in wages everywhere except in the army.

Tolstoy.

The hostility of the banks.

The diminishing interest in all kinds of parades.

The twentieth century.

The opportunity offered by the Latin republics to see ourselves as posterity will see us.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Where Love Failed.—"Maybe she won't like me any more, but I can't help it."

"What's happened?"

"Her pet poodle was under the mistletoe and I failed to take the chance."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Explained.—"Why is it," queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?"

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Circumstances Alter Cases.—"Why, Tommy," exclaimed the Sunday-school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy; "I uster when I slept in a folding bed, tho."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 8.—Twelve deaths are reported in an outbreak of the bubonic plague at Amoy, China.

April 10.—A republic is proclaimed at Canillas de Aceitune, in the province of Malaga, Spain.

Twenty lives are lost when the coast steamer *Iroquois* founders off Coal Island, British Columbia.

April 11.—As a result of the French Senate having voted in favor of permitting the Aube district to label its wine champagne, serious rioting has taken place in the rival district of Marne.

April 12.—Pierre Prier makes a flight in an aeroplane from a suburb of London to a suburb of Paris without a stop.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 7.—Senator Martin, of Virginia, is elected minority leader of the Senate by the Democratic caucus.

April 10.—The United States Customs Court decides that the favored nation clause in the existing English, French, and German trade treaties with the United States does not interfere with the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

President Taft denounces the story of a secret treaty between Mexico and Japan as untrue.

April 11.—The committees in the House are completed.

April 12.—Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced the Canadian Reciprocity Bill in the House of Representatives. The measure is supplemented by a bill placing on the free list articles bought but not sold by the farmers of the United States.

April 13.—The House passes a bill providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

GENERAL

April 7.—The 1,720 passengers on the stranded steamship *Prinzess Irene* are transferred to the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.*

April 8.—Federal Judge Sanborn, in an opinion handed down at St. Paul, decides in favor of the railroad in the Minnesota rate cases.

April 10.—Tom L. Johnson, former Mayor of Cleveland, dies at Cleveland after a long illness.

The verdict in the Danbury hatters' case awarding $232,000 damages to the firm charging boycotting, is thrown out and a retrial ordered by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, because of errors in the conduct of the case in the lower court.

Sam Lloyd, the puzzle-maker, dies at his home in New York.

Michael S. Link, of Illinois, who was indicted for perjury in connection with the United States Senator Lorimer case, dies of apoplexy in his home, in Mitchell, Ill.

The two owners of the Triangle Waist Company are indicted for manslaughter as a result of investigation of the fire in New York in which 145 employees lost their lives.

April 12.—Judge William S. Kenyon, Republican, is elected United States Senator by the Iowa Legislature on the sixty-seventh ballot, to succeed the late J. P. Dolliver.

A tornado kills eight persons in Big Heart, Okla., and does much damage throughout neighboring towns.

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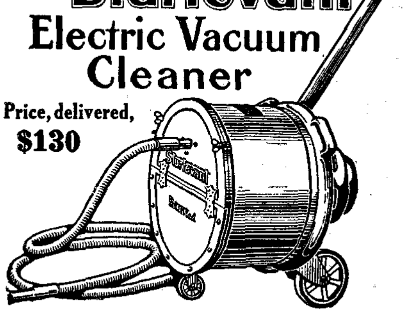

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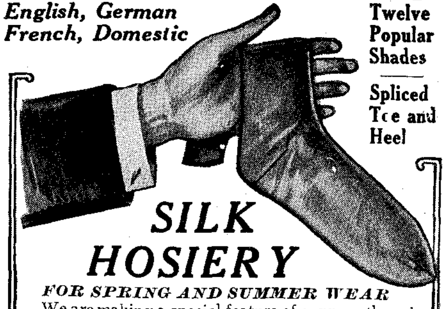

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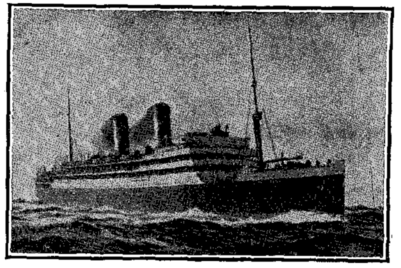

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No order for May 6th issue after *April 27th*.

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The Literary Digest

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"W. T. C.," Cleveland, O.—"In the pronunciation of the word 'aviator,' is not the Latin sound of the initial *a* authorized as well as the English *a*?"

These two pronunciations are recognized by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, the Latin (English method) conforming to the rule that "a . . . before a consonant in an accented syllable has the sound of a as in *at*." (STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 2193.)

"V. E. M.," Montgomery, Ala.—(1) "What is the subject in the following sentence, and should the verb be singular or plural: 'Either James or his father was mistaken'? (2) What part of speech is the word 'incessant' in the sentence, 'Incessant still you flow'?"

(1) This sentence has a compound essential subject, connected by the conjunction *or*. The verb is singular according to the rule that "two or more singular nominatives connected by any conjunction except *and* (as *or*, *nor*) are considered separately and take a verb in the singular."

(2) Poetic license permits the substitution of an adjective for an adverb, as in this instance. The correct grammatical construction would be, "You still flow *incessantly*."

"C. P. J.," Jackson, Miss.—"Please give the pronunciation of the word 'Panaman,' meaning an inhabitant of Panama."

This word is accented on the first syllable, with the sound of the first two *a*'s as in *at*, and the third *a* obscure as in *accord*. (STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 2164, col. 3.)

"L. E. D.," Boston, Mass.—"Kindly give the etymology and meaning of the word 'doily' as applied in present-day usage, and state whether the spelling 'd'oyley' is permissible."

In its earlier English application to "a woolen stuff, introduced for summer wear," this word is undoubtedly derived from the name of "the famous *Doily*, . . . who raised a fortune by finding out materials for such stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel," and who "kept a linen-draper's shop in the Strand, a little west of Catherine Street." Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary" shows the second meaning of the word, that of a small ornamental napkin, to be derived from the Dutch *dwaal*, a towel, and the early provincial English *dwile*, a coarse napkin or small towel. Altho various spellings of the word are recognized by the dictionaries, the use of the apostrophe is stated to be erroneous.

"C. L. B.," St. Marys, O.—"Please give the meaning of the word 'revenant,' as it appears in the following extract: 'I know not who am I; If now I enter on the Scheme, Or revenant from long ago. . . .'"

The word *revenant* is defined on page 1526, column 2, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, as "one who or that which returns. (1) A ghost, especially one that has returned to earth for some specific object."

"F. R.," Laurium, Mich.—"Please give the correct plural form of the word 'teaspoonful,' and hence of other similar nouns."

The frequency with which this question arises indicates the need of a definite rule. Such a rule is contained in Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," as follows: "In such terms we are thinking not of the containing vessel but of the quantity it contains. . . . To measure twenty *teaspoonfuls* we do not need twenty spoons, and we are not thinking of twenty spoons, but of twenty times the quantity that would fill one. Hence we say not twenty *teaspoonsful* but twenty *teaspoonfuls*."

"G. Y.," Oil City, Pa.—"At pumping-stations throughout the gas and oil fields, the word 'tower' is in general use, meaning a turn or shift of duty on the part of an engineer or other employee. Sometimes the word is spelled 'tour' but is always pronounced like the word 'tower.' Is this a perversion of the proper spelling and pronunciation?"

It is a perversion of the pronunciation, which should be tur, *u* as in rule, as given on page 1908, column 1, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, the word being there defined as "a turn or shift, as of duty or service: once a military term." The incorrect pronunciation is probably due to the obsolete variant spelling, "tower."

"A. C. W.," Waynesboro, Pa.—(1) "What preposition should be used after the nouns 'necessity' and 'need': as, 'I regret the necessity *of* (or *for*) your taking action'? (2) Is the preposition *in* correctly used in the sentence, 'He planted ten acres in corn'?"

(1) "Of" is the correct preposition to use in the sentence submitted, and is most generally used after the nouns "need" and "necessity." "For" is sometimes correct, however, as in the sentence, "There is a necessity *for* action."

(2) The preposition "in" is correctly used in this construction.

Not Behind.—MESSENGER BOY (to stranger) —"I suppose, sir, you are visiting the baron in his castle over there."

STRANGER—"I am; and are you going to the castle too?"

M. B.—"Certainly. I'm taking your telegram telling him you are coming."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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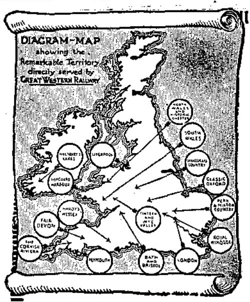

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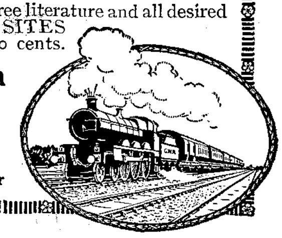

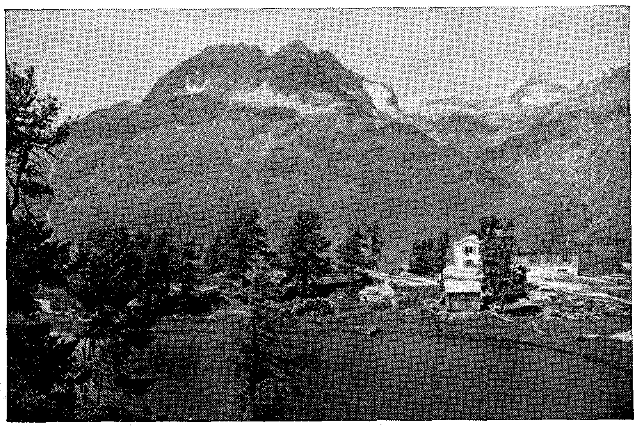

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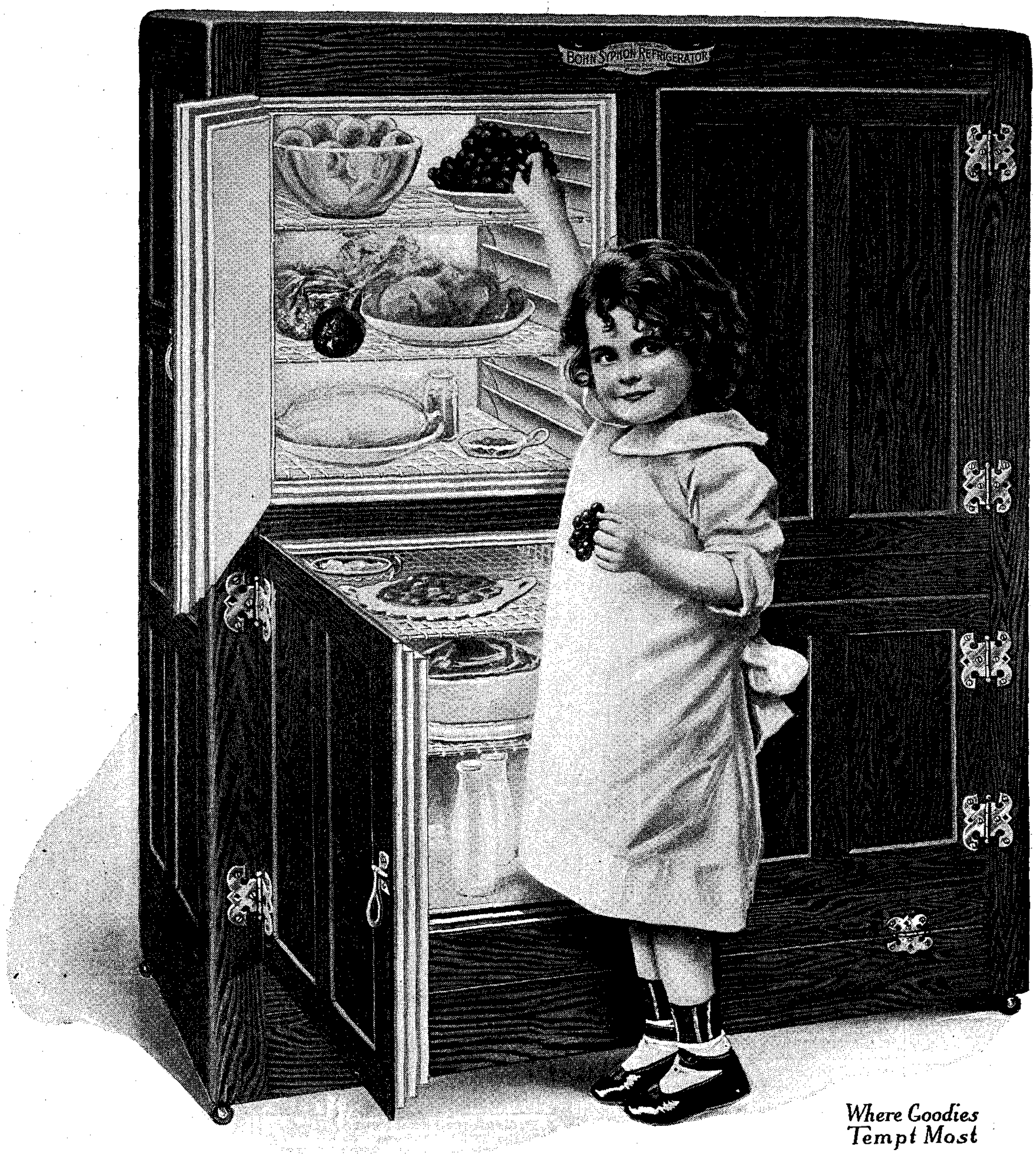

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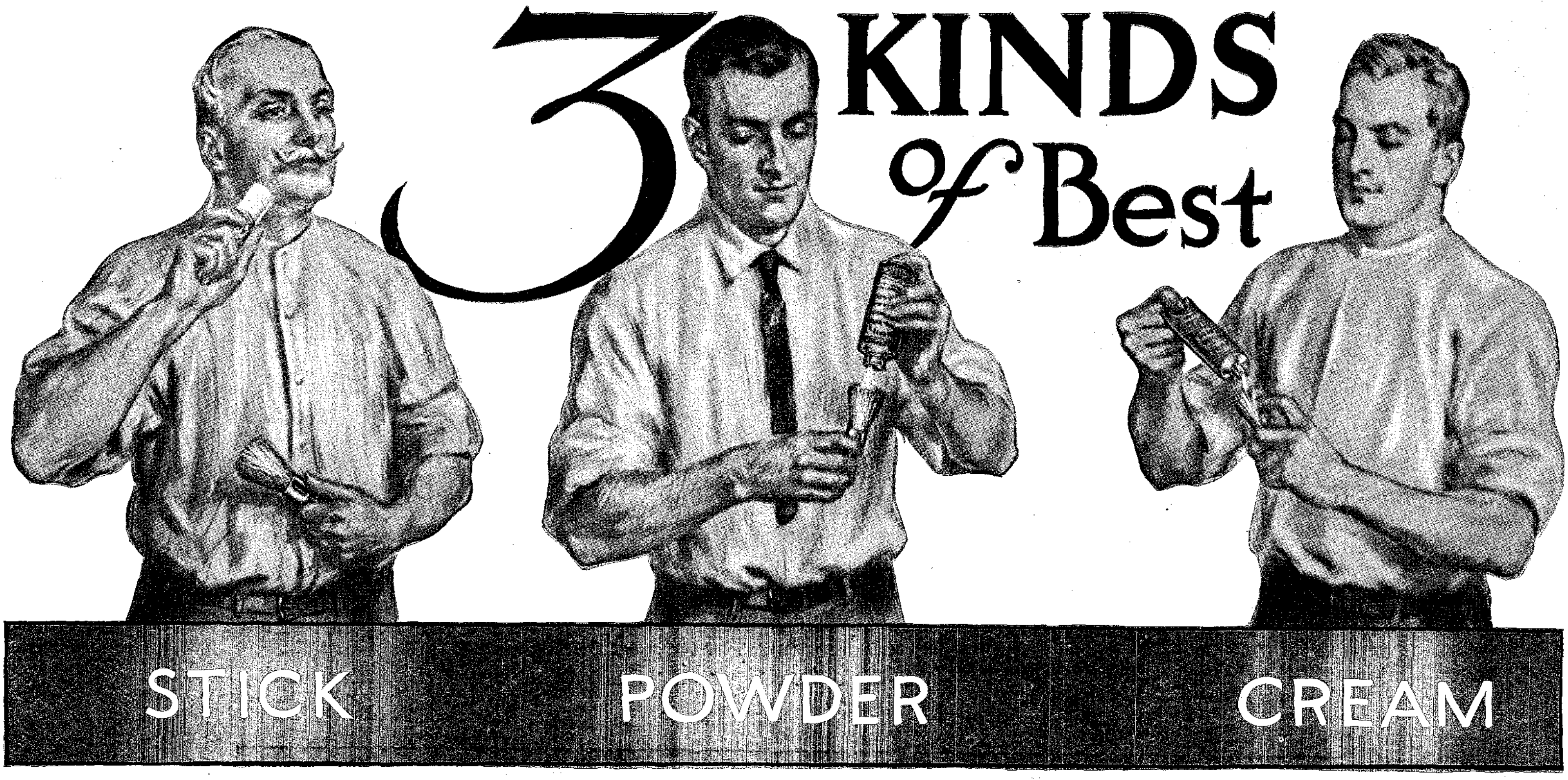
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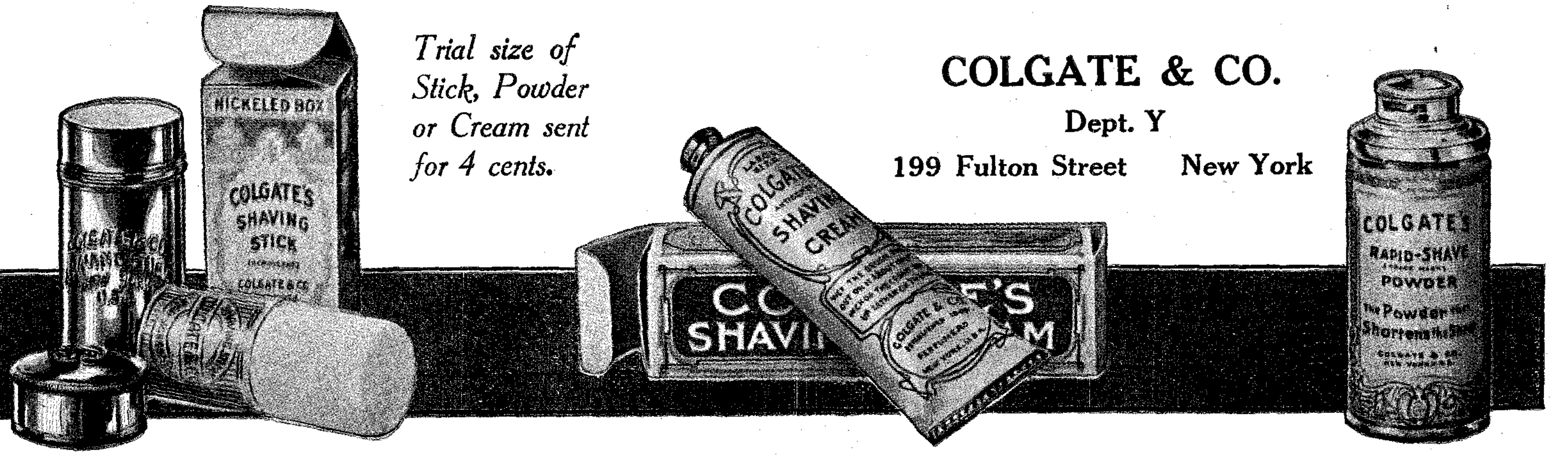
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